

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

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A Practical Demonstration

Morehead, Ky., July 24, 1913.
Editor Citizen:

The day for better roads in the Kentucky mountains has come. D. Ward King of Missouri with his famous split-log drag has invaded the mountains by way of Rowan County and has not only convinced the people by his eloquence that good roads can be made without metal and without money but has actually demonstrated that it can be done.

His coming was a part of the program of the Rowan County Institute. The citizens of Morehead, led by the Superintendent of schools, Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, contributed the money for securing the services of Mr. King. The farmers from all over the county were invited and Mr. King and the split-log drag did the rest.

Wednesday was farmers' day at the institute and people came from every part of the county to learn how to lift from their shoulders the heaviest burden that the people of the highlands have to carry—the burden of bad roads. The forenoon was occupied with regular institute work. A large body of farmers received instructions in seed testing and in other phases of practical farming; a round table for teachers was conducted by the instructor, T. J. Coates, on "How to Make Rowan County Schools more Efficient"; twenty-eight graduates of

the County Schools were awarded diplomas; Birdie Patton, a school girl, received the silver loving cup given by the State Department of Agriculture to the champion tomato grower of the State. In the afternoon Mr. King spoke for more than two hours to a densely packed audience in the court room—spoke to farmers in the language of a farmer and with the experience of a practical man of affairs. His address was simple but eloquent and held the interest of every one till the last. Then he went out on a street nearby where the split-log drag and team were waiting and demonstrated in the presence of hundreds of people who lined the street how this simple device that any farmer or farmer's boy can make will actually make bad roads good—and make them so without money.

It was a red letter day in the history of Rowan County and will no doubt prove the same for all the mountain counties. The condition of the roads in winter has been intolerable for so long and the burden of taxation they lay upon the people has been so heavy that all who live among the highlands and all who travel thru them will welcome the day when the use of the simple split-log drag will become universal over the region and will remember with gratitude the enterprising superintendent of Rowan County schools for introducing it.
John F. Smith.

NEW STORY RECOMMENDED

Several readers have reported that our new story, Cavanaugh Forest Ranger, is as fine a story as they have ever read even though they have just completed the first few chapters. An experienced reader can often tell whether the story is worth while after a chapter or two and a number have already passed judgment and recommended Cavanaugh to all. However, we do not ask you to take their opinion for those who have read the entire story and examined the proofs, Gifford Pinchot and others, are enthusiastic over the way Mr. Garland points the beauties of nature and relates the thrilling experiences of love and adventure in a pioneer country. If you missed last week's issue borrow your neighbor's and if your neighbors don't have a copy lend them yours till they can subscribe. Don't miss it.

ATTENTION

A second letter from Candee appears on page four and tells how he arrived in Berea on foot after a rather uneasy journey from Lexington.

The first of the series of articles by Prof. Lewis begins on page four and should be read by every young man and young woman in Kentucky.

It costs hundreds of dollars to take a trip abroad but we can stay at home and get the experiences for only a few cents by reading The Citizen. See letter from Africa beginning on this page.

On page five appears the first of a series of illustrated articles on Battle Creek and healthful recreations by Pres. Frost which will be of interest to enquirers and helpful to the unhealthy.

Next week will be a special edition for students, friends of Berea College, friends of Berea citizens and all those and righteous living.

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Eastern Kentucky News.

The Caucus

What is the caucus for?

It is to select men whom we wish to elect to public office next fall.

What are the public offices for?

They are for the benefit of the people. An officeholder is a servant of the people, to do their work and serve their welfare.

Why are so many men running for these offices?

Partly for the fun of the thing, because they enjoy the game of politics; partly because there is money in it, the officers are too highly paid so that men can get rich faster in office than by common work or business; partly because there are chances for men in office to cheat the public and get money that does not belong to them (this is called "graft"); and partly because men really wish to fight the grafters and protect the people's interests and protect the welfare of all.

Among the candidates, then, God, who can read the heart, sees four kinds of men:

The triflers, who are in politics for fun.

The greedy, who are in politics for money.

The grafters, who are in politics to steal.

The honest men, who are in politics to serve God and their country.

May the voters be able to pick the honest men!

Election Excitement

All thoughtful people feel that there is too much excitement over our elections. But just think what it would be with the women joining in! The fact that they are out of the fight helps keep the country cool. Just imagine Mrs. Pankhurst conducting a political campaign! And imagine her invading all our homes to persuade wives and sisters to vote against their husbands and brothers! We intend to take care of the ladies, but we wish to keep them ladies.

BETTERING COUNTRY LIFE

Lincoln and Other Boys From the Farm.

A few weeks ago business took me to Larue County, and, as I passed within a short distance of the old Lincoln farm, I turned aside to see the soil and the cabin from which our rail-splitting, slavery-smashing President came.

A large part of the Lincoln farm is now under cultivation in none too good crops, while there are patches of briars and filth growing about which might be the product of husbandry such as was credited to the name of Thomas Lincoln.

About the old homestead the hands of art and science have produced fine drawings, beautiful hedges and smooth stretches of lawn. A tall flag pole stands in the center of a gravel circle at the foot of the knoll. Some 75 feet above it, upon the top the Lincoln cabin once protected the family of which Abe was a member from sun, wind and rain. That cabin today stands where it did when it was built, but now it is itself protected from these same elements by a beautiful building of Tennessee marble, with great copper doors to guard it from harm. Where a narrow path must have wound up from the spring at the foot of the hill, two flights of broad stone steps, some thirty feet wide, flanked by a row of tall, well-kept Lombardy poplars on either side, invited me upward. The doors which guarded the cabin were locked, but the keeper who was trimming the poplars was glad to escape the sun and open them for me.

Inside was the cabin in the center of the building. Small, low, rude with mud daubing and stick chimney. It was a striking contrast to the White House, the dwelling place, which stood at the end of that simple but tragic life.

As I passed from the granite-posted entrance—on the road I saw with my mind's eye the boy Lincoln going out from this humble country home to fight with, hoping to win from the obstacles of the world. But he was not alone. Along with him were hundreds, yes thousands of other boys, and among them girls, turning from Larue County homes and facing toward the outer world. But their faces were dim. They were not like his, clear and already showing the elements of strength which the whole world needs. Who are they? As I looked about me my question was answered. Deep, red gashes in the faces of the fields along the poorly constructed roads, acres covered with sassafras bushes and briars and homes lacking the comforts and refinements which are the rights of those who live in the twentieth century country homes, told the story. These were the toll of young manhood and womanhood which Larue County gave for the honor of its one great son. Hungering for the wider life.

(Continued on Page Eight)

BATANGA, KAMERUN, W. AFRICA

Elat Station A. P. M.,
May 22, 1913.

It has been a very busy time since our return. Mrs. Dager has been much better. She was sick for a few days on a recent itinerating trip but is herself again and at work. One can not keep from work where there is so much to do. We are all of us almost overwhelmed.

We had a wonderful reception when we arrived six months ago. The more common expression was "Our eyes are satisfied." In fact the reception continues till this day for we are still meeting some who have not seen us since our return. This is due to the extent of the Elat district, over 150 miles to the East.

After barely time to get settled I went to Batanga for a meeting of Presbytery. Then with only a week at Elat, Mrs. Dager and I went to Fulasi, 72 miles east of Elat where we are establishing an out-post. On our return to Elat the evangelists class held me to very close class work for two months. Then followed a communion service at Elat and as soon as I could get away a trip to Endenge, another out-post 150 miles east. Mrs. Dager also accompanied me on this trip from which we have just returned.

The trip to Fulasi was to get work started in that place. A site had been purchased and a native carpenter put to work but very little was done when we got there. It was hard work trying to get a place fit to live in and at the same time to have a building ready for our communion service announced for the first Sabbath in Jan. We succeeded in getting the roof finished and that was sufficient to have the service. Here we baptized 17 and received over 100 into the advanced inquirers class. Before this the people from this district had been coming to Elat for such services. We spent Christmas and New Year's day here. Many of the people have come under the influence of Elat but this was the beginning of work in their midst by the missionaries and we had again many of the delightful experiences of dealing with those who were receiving the Gospel with the zest of those who know enough to welcome us as the bearers of good tidings but whose knowledge is so limited that the story is new and fresh to them.

Mrs. Dager was a great help to the women who needed a woman's sympathy and counsel. At the communion service there were 1,100 present and more than that at the more recent communion conducted by Mr. Neal who will probably have to be left there for most of his time from now on. He and his wife are very much taken up with the possibilities of the work there.

The class for Evangelists was planned to begin on my return from

(Continued on Page Eight)

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK A SUCCESS

The United States Postal Savings Banks have been in operation for two years. In the first year deposits were \$11,000,000 which rose in the second year to \$28,000,000. They are not yet used as they ought to be in the South.

EAT CLAMS

Jack Newman bit something hard while eating clams at Akron, O. He had struck a black pearl which jewelers pronounced a perfect specimen and worth \$1,000.

THEY GAVE THEIR LIVES

The terrible fire which destroyed so many lives at Binghamton, N. Y., last week, has been carefully investigated. The building complied with all legal requirements. Miss Nellie Connor, the forewoman, refused to leave though urged, till she saw all "her girls safely out." She perished in the attempt as did also Sidney Denmock, the assistant manager.

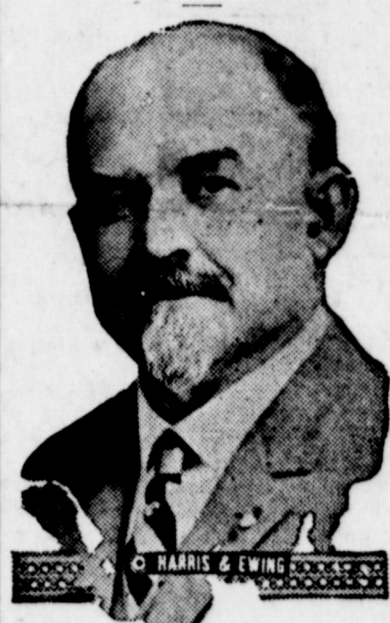
MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES

Ambassador Wilson who was asked to come to Washington to confer with the President advocates recognition of the Huerta government. To this President Wilson is opposed on the ground that the Huerta clique were not rightfully appointed to power. The probability is that the Ambassador will not return to Mexico.

Prominent Mexicans are seeking to execute a plan that will mean the solution of troubles over the government of Mexico and render necessary action on the part of the United States.

Prompt action by the authorities have caused an investigation into the shooting of Dixon an American at Juarez.

AARON SHENK KREIDER



Aaron Shenk Kreider, the new congressman from Anville, Pa., who represents the Eighteenth district of Pennsylvania, is a shoe manufacturer and has ten children, seven boys and three girls. Mr. Kreider is fifty years old and is a Republican. He is the president of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' association.

BEWARE THE POTATO MOTH

The Department of Agriculture has sent out a warning against the potato tuber moth which is working havoc and threatens the crop in many sections, especially in California and Texas.

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

Terreliffe, at Rhinebeck, N. Y., a self supporting municipality, is the property of Vincent Astor who proposes to make this place an industrial democracy. Already he has increased the pay roll \$100,000 per year. Pensions for continued service are a feature of his plan. Mr. Astor left Harvard College to look after this estate.

Iowa, Kansas and Indiana have passed laws authorizing counties to bond themselves for the erection of hospitals in country districts.

The Worlds Work for July names nine patriotic men who have given their inventions to the Government: Prof. Chas. E. Munro, inventor of smokeless powder; Dr. Marion Dorsett, inventor of a serum to check hog cholera; Prof. F. C. Cortell, inventor of an arrangement to diminish the smoke from chimneys of the manufacturing establishment. Mr. Logan W. Page, inventor of an improved surfacing for roads; Mr. J. W. V. Duvall, inventor of an instrument for testing the moisture in grain, and Major Squire, inventor of the multiplex telephone.

During the nine months ended May 1, 1913, nine and one-half million dollars worth of feathers for ladies' hats were imported in the United States. This is the cost of high living!

STANLEY AT JACKSON

Congressman Augustus O. Stanley of the Second District spoke to a large and enthusiastic crowd of citizens in Jackson, Breathitt County, Monday. Stanley is a candidate for United States Senator to succeed the present Republican Senator, William O. Bradley, and is breaking the way for a strenuous campaign when the time comes.

McCREARY HESITATES

Immediately after Governor McCreary returned from a recent visit to Washington he announced his candidacy for the Senatorial seat now occupied by Senator Bradley.

It was thought by many that while the Governor was in Washington he and Stanley met in conference and that Stanley agreed to keep out of the race this time if Governor McCreary wished to make the race and would promise to support him at the next election.

Now since Representative Stanley is on a kind of ice-breaking campaign and speaking tour the Governor declines to discuss the matter of an agreement.

TRAGEDY IN ESTILL COUNTY

R. B. Todd was instantly killed by a single shot from an unknown assailant in the rear of his store at Irvine, Ky., Saturday, July 26th. An examination showed that the bullet took effect in the heart and that the shot was fired at close range.

An immediate search of the building and nearby community by a posse with blood hounds failed to reveal anything and there is no clue to the mystery surrounding the tragedy. Mr. Todd was about forty years of age and since he was one of the most prominent men in the County much excitement prevails.

CALDWELL EQUALS BREATHITT

In speaking on the subject "The Moral Side of Politics," Rev. W. C. Brand, pastor of the Methodist church at Princeton, Ky., declared that the record for lawlessness in Caldwell County is about equal to that of Breathitt. He condemned the night rider outbreaks and stated that after investigation he knew of no other County in the State where more political corruption existed than in Caldwell.

"JELICCO, KY." PETITIONED FOR

Owing to the fact that Jellico is so situated that the larger part of the business of the town is in Kentucky, Senator Ollie James has filed a petition with the Postoffice Department asking that the postoffice be divided.

Representative Austin of Tennessee supported by Senators Lea and Shields have entered a protest. Senator James is one of the champions of the administration and a lively fight is expected.

PELLAGRA IS SPREADING

Pellagra, the dreadful malady for which physicians have been unable to find any remedy, is not limited to the mountains of Kentucky. According to statistics given out by the United States Public Health service the disease is becoming prevalent in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. Representative Johnson of South Carolina has introduced a bill into Congress for a large appropriation for the erection of a hospital at Spartanburg, S. C. in order that a thorough study of the disease may be made in that state.

DEATON FOUND GUILTY

The second of the trials in the Callahan case now on at Winchester resulted in the conviction of Fletcher Deaton, the accused leader in the plot to murder Callahan.

His punishment was fixed at life imprisonment.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR KENTUCKY ROADS

At a recent meeting of Henry Pre-witt of Mt. Sterling and Postmaster General Burleson at Washington it was agreed that if one half the cost of a road from Mt. Sterling to Maysville could be raised in Kentucky, the remainder of the funds would be provided by the Federal Government. Montgomery, Mason and adjoining counties have raised \$40,000, the amount required and have notified the authorities at Washington so the work will start at an early date. This will be the first road built in Kentucky under the new Government aid act.

HAVE A MAP OF MEXICO.

Washington.—The war department is in possession of a complete map of Mexico, which has been prepared by secret agents who have covered virtually every mile of territory of Mexico during the past six months. The completion of it has been rushed in face of the present crisis, and it is now held in readiness in event of any movement of troops into Mexico.

The Citizen

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MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

EVERY ONE IS A CENTRAL.

The telephone central is a wonderful place—a maze of wires and plugs and switches. Through it flow constantly, day and night, the hundreds of messages testifying to the usefulness of the greatest of modern inventions.

Every human being is a central. Into him and out of him flow messages to and from the others of his kind.

He is in constant connection with his fellows. Through him they call up others. Through him go the words of peace and good will and perhaps the tones of strife and anger.

A wonderful thing is the telephone central. Still more marvelous is the human central.

Greater than man's inventions is man.

He is in constant communication with all humankind. The diver seeking pearls in the depths of the Indian ocean, the goat hunter on the slopes of the Himalayas, all are connected with you and with me by wires invisible, but strong.

From each human being radiate the lines of common interests. Whatever affects you affects me. Whatever you do for good benefits me. Whatever you do for evil rebounds on me, on you, on every one else.

It is a law of the universe, a law of humanity.

You cannot evade the law or live without its bounds. You cannot set yourself apart from your fellows. Whether you will or not, you must live for them as well as for yourself. You cannot disconnect the wires.

And more—When the call of our common humanity comes in and you are summoned to do something to prove your human fellowship you cannot answer "Busy!"

If you do you are recreant to yourself and you fail to fulfill your function.

When "central" fails, all is confusion among the telephone subscribers. The activity dependent on the telephone line ceases. Life itself seems to halt. So it is when the great heart of humanity, made up of millions of individual hearts, fails to respond to the call of human brotherhood.

Keep yourself in readiness to answer the call.

Keep your lines of sympathy and interest in mankind clear. Do not clog them with messages of self.

BEAUTY IS EVERYWHERE.

For him that hath eyes every season brings its offerings of beauty along the country roadside. There is the lacy beauty of the frost, the delicate greenery of spring, the gay foliage of the autumn.

But in the summer, when every blade of grass has its insect tenant, when the wayside weeds spring thick and strong, when the fields are starred with daisies, there is beauty wherever one turns an eye.

Not alone from the cultivated plant does the seeing eye derive its pleasure. Very often the so called weed is a vegetable bird of paradise in its luxuriance of delight.

From the conservatory come the stately blooms. From the swamp come the lilies and the wood violets, that are true sisters of the cultivated blooms. Who shall say that any is superior to another in bringing delight to the heart?

Out of the muck comes, graceful and tall, the glorious lily. In the weedy places waxes the water ranunculus, bearing its pretty snowflakes.

It is so in the great garden of humankind. Therein grow both flowers and weeds.

There are more of the former.

Not alone in the conservatory of the good and great must we look for beauty. From the lowly life of Nancy Sikes, born in the slime of London's streets, the world has learned lessons of self sacrifice and devotion. The Marchioness had her home in a damp basement, but she made therein an example of cheerfulness and content.

It is amazing to think with how little sunshine and happiness the human plant can bloom into beauty and love. Perhaps the same plants, if brought out into the full sun of prosperity, would wither in the heat. Perhaps, knowing more of kindness and hope, they would fail to respond. Who knows?

In the swamp, where the rich vegetation grows lush, there is little sunshine. It is obscured by the great growth of the trees. In the human swamps the sunshine is hidden by the trunks of greed and selfishness and inconsideration.

When the marsh is drained and the trees are cut down there is better life. There is just as much vegetation perhaps, but it gets a better chance to grow and to develop.

When a human swamp is drained by the forces of love and kindness and mutual helpfulness the human vegetation can grow into healthy life.

How away at the trunks of the obscuring trees. If you cannot cut one down, at any rate you can make a gash in the bark that shall serve as a guide to the man with a mightier arm and a keener ax.

So shall the human morass be cleared and the beauty that is found even there have a better chance for life.

WITH THE SAGES.

Gratitude is the soil on which joy thrives.—Auerbach.

Against the superiority of another there is no remedy but love.—Goethe.

A man never rises so high as when he knows not whither he is going.—Oliver Cromwell.

Work—and pure slumbers shall wait on thy pillow—Work—thou shalt ride over care's coming billow.—Osgood.

You talk of Fate! Its seed we sow individually or collectively. Fools run jabbering of the irony of fate to escape the annoyance of tracing the causes.—Meredith.

The man or woman who "does things" never has time to explain why more was not accomplished. What the world needs is more action and fewer explanations.—Lloyd.

Be ready to give support, but do not crave it. Do not be dependent upon it. To develop your own self-reliance you must see that your own life is a battle. You must fight for yourself. You must be your own soldier.—Jordan.

A smooth sea never made a skillful mariner, neither do uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify for usefulness and happiness. The storms of adversity, like those of the ocean, rouse the faculties, and excite the invention, prudence, skill and fortitude of the voyager.—Marryatt.

SAID ABOUT WOMANKIND.

Something there was in her life incomplete, imperfect, unfinished.—Longfellow.

There is nothing so unlovely as a frivolous old woman fighting to keep the skin-deep beauty of her youth.—Charles Dudley Warner.

Fair tresses man's imperial race ensnare, And beauty draws us with a single hair.—Alexander Pope.

Business Before Pleasure.

They were performers in the amateur theatricals. During the progress of the play at one time, while their presence was not needed on the stage, they sat together behind the scenes. She looked beautiful indeed in an old fashioned gown and powdered hair, and he, in court costume of more than a century ago, was the beau ideal of a cavalier.

For some time he had been very attentive to her, and, although people had frequently remarked upon his devotion, he had not come to the point of proposing, but as they sat behind the scenes he felt that an opportune moment had arrived.

"Marie," he said, "you may not have perceived my liking, but I cannot delay. I—I want to ask you to—be—"

Just then the prompter called the girl's name, but she never stirred.

"That's your cue," faltered the interrupted lover.

"Yes," she answered calmly enough, laying her head on his arm, "but never mind the cue. You seemed very earnest just now, and I want you to go on. What were you going to say?"—Pearson's Weekly.

Queer Positions of Hearts.

There is one curious fact which not everybody notices about the common, finger long green caterpillars of our larger moths. Their hearts instead of being in front are at the back of the body and extend along the entire length of the animal. One can see the heart distinctly through the thin skin and can watch its slow beat, which starts at the tail and moves forward to the head. Hearts of this sort reaching from head to tail are not at all uncommon in the simpler creatures. The earthworm has one, and so have most worms, caterpillars and other crawling things. Hearts in the middle of the back also are quite as frequent as those in what seems to us to be the natural place. Many animals—the lobster, for example, and the crayfish and the crab, which have short hearts like those of the beasts and birds—nevertheless have them placed just under the shell in what in ourselves would be the small of the back.

The Deadheads.

"What started the riot at the performance of 'Hamlet' last night?"

"Ham held the skull and said, 'Alas, poor Yorick, you are not the only deadhead in the house.'"—Pearson's Weekly.

United States Serves as Model to China



Celestial Republic Will Be Land of Freedom

By YUAN SHIH KAI, President of the Chinese Republic

WHILE the United States has wronged China but once, she has been her true friend time without number, and the blot of the exclusion of my countrymen from the United States has been covered deep or washed away by the kindly acts of the UNITED STATES IN LATER YEARS.

We did not know how strong a friend and champion we had in America until the Boxer troubles. It seemed as if it was the intention of the foreign nations to make an end to the independent sovereignty of China, but the United States stood splendidly for our CONTINUED INDEPENDENCE.

SAY TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA THAT THEY ARE LOOKED UPON WITH GREAT RESPECT AND KINDNESS IN CHINA, THAT OUR OLD MEN ARE FULL OF GRATITUDE AND THAT OUR YOUNG MEN HOPE TO BUILD A NATION THAT WILL BE TO ASIA WHAT THE UNITED STATES IS TO AMERICA—A GREAT LAND OF FREEDOM AND PROSPERITY, OF ENLIGHTENMENT AND TOLERATION, OF PEACE AND INDUSTRY.

I remember that Washington refused a crown. His crown is placed in the HEARTS OF HIS PEOPLE, and is it not greater and more immortal than any which they might have placed upon his head? I have thought of this many times, and especially strong have been my thoughts when rumors have come to me that I was accused of desiring either to re-establish the old monarchy or become the head of a new one. Each of these ideas is as absurd and groundless as the other.

For the republic I live! For China's present and future welfare I live! I am not a dictator nor a king, nor do I hope or plan to be either, but I would LIVE AND SERVE AND DIE FOR THE GOOD OF MY PEOPLE.

KENTUCKIANS' HOME-COMING

ONE MILLION FORMER RESIDENTS INVITED TO ATTEND GREAT CELEBRATION.

RAILROADS OFFER LOW RATES

Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, Battle of Thames and Massacre of River Raisin To Be Reproduced in Fireworks and Sham Battles.

One million expatriated Kentuckians and their children, even to the fourth and fifth generations, have been invited to return to Louisville to participate in the Perry's Victory Centennial Celebration, to be held in that city seven days, beginning September 29. Those particularly invited are the descendants of Kentucky soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, and it is estimated that 75 per cent of native-born Kentuckians and the descendants of those born in Kentucky in the past century are eligible to participate in such a celebration. Approximately one million people now living in other states are included in the "list of those invited."

The purpose of the Louisville celebration is to commemorate not only Perry's victory on Lake Erie but all other events of the war of 1812. However, in particular honor of Commo-



GOVERNOR ISAAC SHELBY, OF KENTUCKY
Who in person led the victorious forces in the Battle of the Thames.

dore Perry a special attraction in the Louisville celebration will be the reunion of the Perry family, regardless of kinship. Everybody by the name of "Perry" will be invited to this special entertainment and those who expect to attend are requested to notify Edwin Perry at the Louisville headquarters.

The Kentucky Association, which has in charge the Louisville celebration, has given an order for a quarter of a million ancestry certificates to be handsomely engraved, and which will be filled in and given away as souvenirs to descendants of Kentucky soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812.

Another entertainment in their honor will be a mammoth reception, at which refreshments will be served and opportunity provided for public addresses. For the few remaining actual

sons and daughters a banquet will be given. A great ball will be given in the First Regiment Armory, which has a capacity of 20,000 for them.

Forty per cent of the white male population of Kentucky engaged in the War of 1812, consequently forty per cent of the succeeding generation were really sons and daughters of that war, and, estimating that one-half of them intermarried with families which did not participate in the war, sixty per cent of the third generation were grandchildren of the war, and in similar manner at least seventy-five per cent and probably as high as ninety per cent of the fourth and incoming fifth generations are descendants of Kentuckians who fought in that war.

It is estimated that in the state of Kentucky alone one million men, women and children are eligible to participate in the proposed reunion, and it is estimated that another million now living outside of Kentucky are eligible to participate.

During the week of the celebration in Louisville spectacular free events, including features on a mammoth scale not heretofore given with any American celebration, will be provided every afternoon and evening. Pilgrimages to notable historic scenes of interest may be made in the mornings. In addition to free attractions there will be scores of the highest priced amusement concessions that can be secured on the American continent.

The railroads in a radius of 500 miles of Louisville have been asked to make a rate for the celebration week and immediately preceding and following that week of one cent a mile. Railroads running out of Louisville probably will give low rates to other points in Kentucky, so that former Kentuckians who live a great distance can visit their old homes as well as attend the Louisville celebration.

Local committees are preparing an 1812 museum, in which they solicit the loan of any souvenir or relic of the War of 1812, providing the transportation at their expense, and guaranteeing that articles loaned for the week will be returned to owners. This museum for the time being will undoubtedly be the most valuable collection in America.

GIANT SUBMARINES PLANNED.

While the navy department consistently has been extremely reticent concerning its submarines, it has become known that the plans for the three vessels of this type authorized by the last session of congress, and for which bids are about to be asked, contemplate vessels much larger than any now in commission.

Although the pioneer in submarine navigation, the American navy has been outstripped by European engineers in the matter of size, speed and offensive power of under-water craft.

The navy department designers now are planning much larger and more formidable vessels of this type, and some of them prophesy the development of the submarine into a giant battleship that will replace the dreadnoughts in the first line of defense. They even contend these vessels would be able to disappear beneath the surface of the sea to escape a return fire after discharging their great 12-inch rifles at an enemy.

Proof Positive.

"My wife will know I drank too much at the banquet."

"Why, you are walking straight enough."

"But look at the bum umbrella I picked out."—Pittsburgh Post.

TO GROW IN POWER

Many Fields of Usefulness That Are More or Less Neglected by the Rural Church.

There are 150,000 persons in the rural sections within the district tributary to Troy, and this means not far from 250 churches in the territory. How many of these are taking a leading part in their respective communities for all that is implied in the upward look for which their tapering steeples stand? Some of them are unused; others are opened once in two weeks for a brief service; many house a tiny band of worshippers each week; but probably not one-quarter of them are coming anywhere near their capacities in any branch of their work. How can great efficiency be secured?

G. Frederick Wells, chairman of the country church commission of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, mentions a church within a day's journey of this city which stands amid a farm community containing more than one million dollars' worth of productive wealth, yet it cannot support a \$400 minister. Is this the fault of the pulpit or the pew, or is it merely the lack of a proper appreciation for the new functions of the religious side of life in the upbuilding of a rural population?

Probably it is largely this. "There are," says Mr. Wells, "seven stages in the development of the normal country church in the average American rural community. They are the worship stage, the service stage, the fellowship stage, the co-operative stage, the substitution stage, the community stage and the world stage." First, agriculturists desire to come together for worship, and they establish a church. The natural outgrowth of this, reached by most organizations, is a desire to serve each other in spiritual ways. From this comes a spirit of fellowship. Here, however, most rural churches have been disposed to stop. Those which go along to other stages are the ones which are not complaining about the depopulation of the country and the loss in efficiency of the rural church. And, fortunately, there are some that do go further.

Co-operative Movements.

These progressive organizations begin to co-operate with the granges, the state library, the credit associations, village improvement societies, neighborhood clubs and other forces for social betterment, thereby making the church a center, doing away with a bleak silence six days in the week and holding many who otherwise would drift away under the feeling that there was not enough in the church to make attendance and work for it worth while. Few are those who reach this point, but those who do rarely complain of their deserted state. Then comes the stage in which the church takes the place of city activities, adding institutional work, gymnasium classes, reading rooms, medical relief, educational extension and all the activities now found in some progressive downtown institutions in our large cities. This requires money, and hard labor on the part of the pastor. It never appears without the previous step by which interest has grown and made the church successful.

Beyond this the steps are more ideal than actual, for it may be questioned whether they are reached in a dozen churches of any state. Under the community idea the whole section to which the organization ministers becomes a unit for all kinds of endeavor. It brings the religious life of the community into business effort, into social relations and into all the varied interests of any group of individuals able to be self-sufficient on account of the variety of interests within their own ranks.

Ideals May Be Realized.

Can these ideals be realized? In part they have been in isolated cases. Within the sections near to Troy there are churches standing on the hills of farming communities or at the crossroads of agricultural sections which are reaching out to meet problems along the line outlined. The rest can be accomplished just as much. All that is needed is a feeling that the community needs such a work and can do it if it will. Then indomitable effort must be put forward until the vision of a few becomes the realization of the many. If this were done there would be little more complaint about the decadence of the country church. The boys and girls from the country would reach the city with a determination to realize the same ambitions they had in the hills of home and would inspire the city churches as did the same classes fifty years ago. And the church would justify its existence to such an extent as to disarm the critics who have in the decline of the rural church an argument for their side of the case.—Troy (N. Y.) Record.

A Prayer.

O God, animate us to cheerfulness. May we have a joyful sense of our blessings, learn to look on the bright circumstances of our lot, and maintain a perpetual contentedness under their allotments. Fortify our minds against disappointment and calamity. Preserve us from despondency, from yielding to dejection. Teach us that no evil is intolerable but a guilty conscience, and that nothing can hurt us if, with true loyalty of affection, we keep their commandments, and take refuge in thee. Amen.—William Ellery Channing.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 3

THE PLAGUES OF EGYPT.

LESSON TEXT—Ps. 106:23-36 (cf. Ex. 7:8-11:10).

GOLDEN TEXT—"Whosoever shall exalt himself shall be humbled; and whosoever shall humble himself shall be exalted."—R. V. Matt. 23:12.

While this Psalm is a succinct statement of all that is contained in Exodus, chapters 7 to 12, still no teacher can judge himself as having made proper preparation who has not studied carefully the earlier record. Beginning with those of discomfort the plagues become more and more severe until the last and the crowning one, the death of the first born, caused the Egyptians to thrust out the Israelites with haste and gladness, laden with an abundance of "spoil." Pharaoh trusted in the superior greatness of the Egyptian gods, he also had great pride in his absolute power and hated to lose the profitable service of his Hebrew slaves. Over against this was God's right to demand the worship of his chosen people, God's profuse warnings to the proud Egyptian, and the inevitable outcome of the man, tribe, or nation who sets up human will in opposition to the plans of an Omnipotent God. True thanksgiving and praise are based upon "His marvelous works" (v. 5 R. V.).

Israel Made Strong.

I. The Induction of Israel into Egypt, vv. 23-25. By "Israel" in verse 23 the Psalmist does not refer to the nation but rather to the supplanter who became "Israel, a prince." His induction into Egypt was in accordance with God's purposes and plan, yes, his specific command, Gen. 46:2-7, Acts 7:9-15. God increased the descendants of Israel greatly in the land of Egypt, see v. 24. At the same time God made those same descendants stronger than their "adversaries" on account of the fact that Jehovah fought on their side, see Rom. 8:31.

II. The Exodus of Israel from Egypt, vv. 25-36. Now the Psalmist is referring to the nation. In Exodus there are recorded ten plagues, here there are mentioned but eight. The plague of the murrain of beasts and the plague of boils, the fifth and the sixth, are here left out for some reason best known to the Psalmist.

God saw the afflictions of Israel but sends relief through human agents. Moses was God's "servant" (v. 26) and Aaron "His chosen" (1 Sam. 12:6) so also is every true believer. Their work has to "show" (v. 27) God's wonders in the land of Egypt (Ham). They were to show "His" wonders, signs, the "Words of His signs" (R. V. marg.), and none of their own. In other words they were to be the visible embodiment of God's character and power.

Worshiped the Nile.

The Psalmist then turns to the first of the historic plagues. The Egyptians were so dependent upon the Nile that they personified it and worshiped it. They had shed the blood of the Israelites and were given blood to drink, see Rev. 16:5, 6 and Gal. 6:7. The third plague was directed against the goddess "Hekt," queen of two worlds, and who was represented by a frog-like figure, see Ex. 8:8. It was after this calamity that Pharaoh temporized. The third and fourth plagues are grouped together in verse 31. God often uses very little things to humble the great ones of earth. Life is made up of trifles, but life is no trifle. Pharaoh had proudly boasted of his agnosticism (Ex. 5:2) but when he sought to try conclusions with God and said, "Neither will I let Israel go" God let him wrestle with frogs, lice and flies. We thus see a man setting himself against God who is not able to overcome these smallest of pests. As we have mentioned, the fifth and sixth plagues are omitted from this record, hence the plague mentioned in v. 32 is in reality the seventh (Ex. 9). It was a rebuke to the God of the air, and from Rev. 8:7 and 16:21 we learn that it is to be repeated in the end of time.

Though Israel was free from the eighth, the plague of locusts (v. 34) they did suffer from a like experience in later days, Joel 1:1-7. These small pests can turn a fruitful land into a barren waste.

But the culminating plague (v. 36) was the smiting of the first born. Even Israel could not escape this calamity except by the previous shedding of blood, Ex. 12:13-18. God gave Pharaoh ample warning, Ex. 4:23. Refusing to yield under the lesser judgments, God brought this supreme penalty, smiting all the first born, "the beginning of all their strength" (R. V. marg. v. 36).

III. The Teaching. Before the plagues Pharaoh was warned; before the second one he was given an opportunity to repent and because of the suffering thereby he relented and asked for a respite. Refusing to declare God's greatness (Ex. 8:10) "he (Pharaoh) made heavy his heart" (Ex. 8:15), an act of his own, not an act of God. No warning is given of the third plague for Pharaoh had broken faith. The acknowledgment upon the part of his magicians of a power greater than their own did not serve as a warning and he continued in his rebellion.

Man on the Wire

Kathleen stirred uneasily in the big chair by the fire. A stiff wind had blown up to disturb a calm twilight.

The girl glanced up at the clock and stifled a sigh. Her parents would not return for another two hours and Kathleen had begun to feel the loneliness of being in a house in the country with only a little yellow dog for companionship.

Even Mike had grown restless as he snored by the fire and Kathleen watched his little body tremble with inward growls as the creaking of a door or the gentle tapping of branches on the window disturbed his slumber. "Mike, if you were not such a nice little yellow dog I would wish you were a Great Dane or some ferocious beast so that I wouldn't feel so spooky."

Kathleen turned again to her magazine but the steadily rising wind began to play havoc with her nerves and when the telephone clashed a loud ring she sprang from her chair in sheer fright.

Kathleen went to the telephone but no answer rewarded her. The number had not been rung. Central informed her.

She returned to her chair but before she had seated herself another sharp ring startled her. Again no one had called the number. Kathleen spoke with asperity to Central.

"The telephone certainly rang!" "Probably it is the wind," came back from Central and Kathleen hung up the receiver.

She went to her chair determined not to be disturbed again.

The imperious ring did not come but a gentle, regular tinkling of the bell continued.

Mike still growled inwardly but Kathleen became absorbed in her story.

Gradually, however, she became conscious that while the wind had abated there still continued that maddening tinkle of the telephone bell.

Switching on the lights as she went Kathleen made her way to the back of the house and there her nerves again played her false.

A low sound, much as of some one calling, came from the outside world. Mike set up a deafening bark.

A distinct "Hello" now came through the window. Kathleen gathered all her courage and peered out. The light from the room streamed full force on a man's face.

"Who is there?" she called out. In a semi-conscious way Kathleen's eyes had traveled beyond the man and she saw, there in the great oak branches, that which had once been an airship.

"I am here—just now," came in a weak but deep voice. "I am hanging by my belt—when that gives out—"

"Oh!" Kathleen had vanished from the window and now with Mike close at her heels she came swiftly from the kitchen door.

"I will get you the step ladder!" She called to the man.

Kathleen struggled there in the moonlight with the great ladder and even in his almost tragic position Granger had the power to admire the sure, swift movement of the little figure.

It was with a superhuman effort that he managed to get his feet planted on the ladder the girl held before him.

When he reached the ground he toppled over. "My breath—it's almost gone—" He lay still for a moment and the girl bent over him.

"I'll be all right—in a minute—when my diaphragm gets to working." He sat up. "You saved my life," he said and looked wonderingly into her face.

"I was out—like an idiot—for a short moonlight sail in the air," the man explained. "It was calm when I started but that wind—" He cast a rueful glance at the huge wreck in the tree. "I must have hung by that leather belt for fifteen minutes. I could, by swinging, touch some wires."

A silvery laugh rang out. "You certainly did touch some wires."

The man echoed her laugh and it did not seem strange to Kathleen that she was sitting in the back garden with a perfectly strange man.

"It has been an experience," Granger remarked, "but one that I do not care to try again."

"I am forgetting," Kathleen said with quick thought, "that you may be badly in need of—"

"No, no—that is too much to ask—after you have saved my life," Granger exclaimed and arose to his feet.

Kathleen was silent a moment, then she looked up at the man. "I believe—I am a little afraid to go back in the house—alone," she said shyly, "and the fire in the sitting room needs another log. They are very heavy logs and there are some fresh doughnuts in the house and—"

"Please don't say any more—" laughed Granger. She continued. "I am going to make some coffee and wait up for mamma and papa so that I can hear all about the play." She drew close to Granger. "I hate to do all these things alone."

"I am Tom Granger," he said and kept his voice steady, "and completely at your service."

Kathleen smiled and stooped quickly to pick up the little yellow dog.

"Mike," she said breathlessly, "tell Mr. Granger that your name is Mike and that you belong to Kathleen McKivicker."

PHILIPPINE TRADE

Imports From United States by Islands Show Increase.

Large Gain is Shown in Cotton Goods, the Sale of Which Almost Doubled as Compared With Previous Similar Period.

Washington. — During the nine months ending with March last the value of the imports from the United States into the Philippine Islands was \$19,468,592, or 44 per cent. of the total importations, which amounted to \$43,817,234.

The increase of 6 per cent. in imports over the previous corresponding period was due almost wholly to increased importations from the United States.

Official statistics of the foreign commerce of the Philippines, compiled by the bureau of insular affairs, show also that this country figured in the Philippine export trade to the amount of \$16,837,116, or 39 per cent. of the total value, as against \$15,616,867 for the same period of the previous year.

"Among the articles imported into the islands from the United States," says a statement from the insular bureau, "cotton goods showed the most marked increase, the value during the latter period being \$5,189,464, as against \$2,991,036 during the former, an increase of more than 90 per cent."

"The total value of cotton cloths imported into the islands during the nine months ending March, 1913, was \$8,625,896, as compared with \$6,880,332 during the previous year."

"Other commodities which figured in the increase in importations were wheat, flour, automobiles, machinery, mineral oils and rice."

"The increase in the value of rice importations was due entirely, however, to the higher prices, as the quantity imported was slightly less than during the previous year. The only notable decrease was in the imports of cattle."

"The United States purchased hemp from the islands to the value of \$10,018,570, an increase of \$4,353,715 over the same period of the previous year."

Approximately 80,000,000 cigars, with a value of \$1,708,293, were exported to this country, which represents a material increase. There was a reduction in the value of sugar and copra exportations, particularly to the United States, due principally, however, to reduced prices rather than to reduced production."



THE LAST OF THE FAMILY.

Out of thirty-two members of three generations of this rural Kentucky family, this one survives. At least sixteen died of consumption, all in the same house. There was no money to give them adequate care. A county tuberculosis hospital, which could have cared for the first cases and prevented the infection of the others, might have saved several lives in this one family.

FIRST STARS AND STRIPES

It Appeared Over the Headquarters of General Washington at Cambridge, Mass.

The stars and stripes first appeared floating over the headquarters of Gen. George Washington, on the heights of Cambridge, near Boston, on January 2, 1776. This is a fact which is not usually impressed upon the minds of the children in our public schools. With that fact the children should also be impressed with the co-ordinate and correlative fact that the flag was made originally under the direction and under the military orders of George Washington; and that it contained in every fold the personal defiance of British rule by George Washington himself.

The Difference.

"What is the difference between a politician and a patriot?" "The politician wants to make money at it."

CORNELIUS FORD APPOINTED PUBLIC PRINTER

The new public printer, Cornelius Ford, comes from Hoboken, N. J. His nomination went to the senate the other day and settles a mighty interesting contest over one of the best places in Washington outside of a cabinet office.



The several thousand employees of the big print shop have been worked up over the incoming chief for several months, and there has been much wire-pulling in congress and elsewhere in behalf of different candidates.

President Lynch of the International Typographical union has been strongly in President Wilson's mind and at one time it looked as if the New Jersey candidate would not be named. His friends, however, continued the fight for him and after Lynch was put forward as the probable selection of the president a fight followed. Lynch himself did not care to accept the place after the fight started on him. The contest then narrowed down to Ford and Turley, the Chattanooga printer, with a number of southern senators and representatives urging the president to nominate Turley.

Mr. Ford is prominent in organized

labor circles. He has been at the head of organized labor in New Jersey as president of the State Federation of Labor for the last ten years. He has served three terms in the state legislature and was an important factor in helping put through the legislation which attracted the attention of the country to Governor Wilson.

Mr. Ford was born in Hoboken in 1867. He graduated from the Hoboken high school and immediately entered the printing trade, and has had 30 years practical experience in that craft. He has a thorough-going knowledge of the mechanics of printing and at the present time, holds an executive position with the Hudson Observer, one of the largest papers of New Jersey.

He was a member of the Hoboken board of education for four years. He served six years in the National Guard of his state and has always taken a large interest in social welfare legislation.

During the period which he has been president of the labor federation it has prospered and gained the confidence of the employers and the public generally. Through Mr. Ford the federation was a vital force in aiding Governor Wilson to bring about enlightened factory legislation and an employers' liability act. This legislation has worked exceedingly well and today is taken as a model of its kind.

Mr. Ford is the father of seven children, and is domestic in his tastes.

RETAINS MINISTER BECAUSE OF WITTICISM

Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, at present minister to Denmark, has proved that a sense of humor is one of the most valuable assets a diplomat may possess.



Upon the inauguration of the Democratic regime Minister Egan, following the precedent of the diplomatic service, tendered his resignation to the president.

"The relinquishment of my post," he wrote, "reminds me very much of the English lady of rank who was forced by reduced circumstances to sell eggs. Picking up her basket, she sought a deserted street and walked along calling, 'Eggs, tuppence; eggs, tuppence—I hope nobody hears me, I hope nobody hears me—eggs, tuppence.'"

President Wilson accepted the challenge implied in the story and retained the minister. There was talk of promoting Mr. Egan to be ambassador to Austria, but the president a few days ago named F. C. Penfield of Pennsylvania for that post.

For many years Dr. Egan was a professor of literature in the Catholic University of America, located in Washington. He is a noted orator and author of many books.

Make Austrian Official Language.

One probable result of the scheme attributed to the Archduke Franz Ferdinand for the constitution of a Slav empire under the crown of the Hapsburgs would be the abolition of German as the official language of the Austrian army.

INHERITED!

"He inherited consumption!" This is the way a great many people account for every case of the disease. If the parents did not have it, some times it is maintained that the disease was transmitted by inheritance from some more distant ancestor. This is all nonsense. The new-born baby of consumptive parents is not affected with the disease. However, when a case of consumption in the family is being ignorantly or carelessly handled at home, it is perfectly possible for a little child to be infected at any time after birth. That, however, is not inheritance; a healthy adopted baby would suffer the same fate. It does not matter even if all of your relatives died of consumption, you need not necessarily travel the same dreary road if you will live as much as possible in the open air, eat plenty of simple, well cooked foods, and no other exercise, bathe and sleep regularly, and consult your physician as soon as you seem to be breaking down, there is no reason why you should die of consumption.

Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission.

THE SHADOW OF THE CROSS

Famous Painting to Be Exhibited at the Blue Grass Fair.

Patrons of the Blue Grass Fair will learn with regret that the famous painting, "The Shadow of the Cross," will be withdrawn from public view at the end of this year. Learning this fact and after lengthy negotiations the Blue Grass Fair management secured this famous painting as a special attraction this year.

It will be given a most desirable location, that every one attending the fair, who desires, may not miss seeing the painting that has baffled the scientific men for 15 years. As a painting of Christ it has few equals, but in the appearance of the cross in the dark, one sees the most astonishing phenomenon ever seen in a painting. The strange phenomenon of the painting has interested and baffled thousands of people over the world. Do not miss it this year—it is your last opportunity. This is something that you will remember a life time. Every one who views it is wonderfully impressed.

A FEW BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

No. 1. One large, two-story, concrete store house in best business part of Berea. Cost \$2,500. Make us an offer.

No. 2. One brand new six room dwelling (will be finished September 1) only one-half square to public school. All plastered, finished in hardwood, four grates and cabinet mantels. Also a large basement about 22x24 feet, and two porches. Can be bought for \$1,600.

No. 3. We have several nice residences on Jackson street at prices from \$1,200 to 5,000.

No. 4. We also have several Blue Grass farms in Madison and adjoining counties which we can deliver—worth the money. Also several business propositions in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.

Tell us what you want, and we shall try to please you.

Bicknell & Harris
Berea, Kentucky

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial. FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going through College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 10, 1913	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 29, 1913	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	*\$29.00	*\$31.40	*\$32.40
WINTER TERM			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Dec. 31, 1913	20.00	22.20	23.20
Board 6 weeks due Feb. 11 '14	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	29.00	31.20	32.20
If paid in advance	*\$28.50	*\$30.70	*\$31.70

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opens, Wednesday, Sept. 10th.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,

DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock INSURANCE

Will sign your bond.

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
 BERA 1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.
 Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
 BERA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
 Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Train

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Knoxville and points beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
 BERA 11:55 a. m.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and points beyond.

North Bound

BERA 4:45 p. m.
 Cincinnati 8:50 p. m.

Rev. John F. Herget, pastor of the Ninth Street Baptist church of Cincinnati, was in Berea this week and visited at the home of Prof. and Mrs. M. E. Marsh.

Mr. A. D. Bradshaw of Lancaster was visiting with friends in town this week.

Mr. A. W. Finley of Louisville was in town this week.

Mr. C. C. Rhodus of Pineville, who will be remembered as a member of the firm of Rhodus & Hayes of Berea, is renewing old acquaintances in town and on the Fair grounds.

Houghton, Parry, Phoenix, Soehler and Banner bugles now on the floor at Welch's. (ad.)

Mr. W. D. Jones of Lexington is a Berea visitor this week.

Mr. Harvey H. Brock, candidate for Superintendent of Schools of Madison County, was a caller at The Citizen office, yesterday.

Mr. John Hall, father-in-law of Professor Edwards, had a severe stroke of paralysis Tuesday at Professor Edwards' home on Richmond Pike. The stroke affected the right side and resulted in the loss of speech and the use of limbs on the affected side.

Hoosier wheat drills now at Welch's. (ad.)

Mr. J. P. Faulkner is visiting with old friends in Berea for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hoskins and Mrs. Lamb of Cleveland are visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Lamb on Wallace-ton Pike.

Mr. W. O. Hayes and family returned recently from a very pleasant visit in Fayette County.

When you want a real wagon it's a "Studebaker," "Old Hickory" or "Weber" at Welch's.

The Misses Bess and Mae Harrison are visiting in Lexington this week.

Dr. B. P. Jones of Artemus, Ky., was a visitor in Berea the latter part of the week.

Mrs. Hiram McCreary who has been quite ill, is reported some better.

Mr. Charlie Brookshire who has been visiting his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Brookshire, returned to his home in Louisville, Sunday.

Mrs. H. C. Woolf is enjoying a visit from her brother, Mr. Carter.

J. W. Creech who owns the Berea Telephone Co. was in Berea the latter part of the week.

The Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. Newcomer, first Monday in August at 2 p. m. sharp.

Mr. Jack Rawlings of Burning Springs is visiting his sister, Mrs. McCreary. Mr. Rawlings has been

working in Detroit.

Mrs. Standford of Burning Springs is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hiram McCreary.

The Junior group of Camp Fire girls met at Miss Bertha King's home, Thursday evening, and chose "Chipeka" as the name of the group. "Chipeka" means "faithful."

Miss Helen Kneeland is working in the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Quite a number of Berea students are there this summer.

Mr. Don Edwards arrived in Berea on the noon train yesterday, having been called home on account of the illness of his grandfather.

Miss Grace Cornelius was visiting in Richmond, Monday and Tuesday.

A bunch of jolly Bereans took a ride to Wallace-ton where they enjoyed refreshments at an ice cream supper Saturday evening.

THE GRADED SCHOOL VOTE—A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

On the 19th of August the men and women of Berea will have a great opportunity, they will be allowed to vote on the Graded School proposition for their town. Some may not know just what this means, so a few words of explanation may be of value.

In the first place it means a good school for every child, second, it means that the people of Berea will run their own school in a sound business manner for the good of every citizen.

The first is demanded by a change in the policy of the College whereby the number of children admitted to the Model schools will be limited to 200. There were 306 enrolled in these schools last year. Do you want your children to be among the 106 left out? Berea, with the aid of the State is thoroughly able to educate all of her children if the people will stand together.

Second, relative to the sound business of a Graded School. We now receive about \$2,000 per year from the State, more than half enough to run a thoroughly good nine month school for every body. Our teachers are hired by the Division Board, one member of the eleven being from Berea. We now pay a school tax to the County of 14 cents on the hundred dollars, about \$700 per year, and we get back from the County the amount needed for coal, buckets, etc., about \$100. At any time the County, if money is needed to build school houses some where else, can raise the school tax to \$1 poll and 20 cents on the hundred dollars.

If we vote a Graded School all of this will be changed. We will get the State money just the same, but will have a board of five good citizens to employ our teachers and run our school. We will levy our own tax, what ever is needed for the use of our school, and not have to pay one cent in any way to the county. We will be able to build a good school house that we will all be proud of, and that, added to the opportunities offered by the College, will draw good people to settle among us as nothing else would. This will richly repay people who have property and no children.

Let those having children to educate remember that one child attending the College Model Schools means a tax of \$1 poll and 35 cents per \$100 on an assessment of \$4,000.

C. D. L.

BEREA'S NEW RECORD

According to the meteorological report given out by the local observer, Prof. C. F. Rumold, the most oppressive heat we have ever had since observations have been taken here was experienced on the 18th of this month when the mercury climbed to 103 degrees. The highest temperature registered last month was 100 degrees.

In the summer of 1901 the instrument registered 102 which is next highest to this month's record which is as follows:

	Max.	Min.	Range
July 1.....	96	76	20
July 2.....	93	71	22
July 3.....	93	70	23
July 4.....	92	72	20
July 5.....	92	82	10
July 6.....	88	72	16
July 7.....	83	55	28
July 8.....	90	62	28
July 9.....	89	63	26
July 10.....	87	71	16

July 11.....	87	67	20
July 12.....	83	70	13
July 13.....	86	68	18
July 14.....	89	72	17
July 15.....	92	70	22
July 16.....	93	70	23
July 17.....	96	72	24
July 18.....	103	75	28
July 19.....	95	64	31
July 20.....	87	59	28
July 21.....	85	54	31
July 22.....	92	55	37
July 23.....	91	71	20
July 24.....	88	70	18
July 25.....	87	64	23
July 26.....	90	65	25
July 27.....	93	71	22
July 28.....	91	71	20
July 29.....	88	72	26
July 30.....	—	—	—
July 31.....	—	—	—

REV. E. H. BROOKSHIRE

Much grief is being expressed on account of the death of Rev. E. H. Brookshire at his home on Center Street last Saturday from heart failure. Mr. Brookshire was a Baptist minister about 75 years of age and has spent a life in the Christian work which has been a great factor in the progress of Christianity in the various communities where he has been called.

For several years he has had heart trouble and while working in the garden a short time ago he suffered an overheat which resulted in his death. The Masonic order took charge of the remains and funeral services were conducted at Silver Creek by Rev. Chas. Brookshire, a nephew of the deceased. Interment took place at Glasgow, Ky.

The wife of the deceased expresses her most sincere thanks for the kind attention and heartfelt sympathy of friends during her bereavement.

a bedroom near the middle of the upstairs apartments and it is thought that rats gnawing matches in a wardrobe started the flames. Owing to the fact that the building was covered with a metal roof the fire was confined within the walls till water was on hand. The business buildings on either side were in such danger that many of the goods were carried into the street along with the supplies from the meat market which was on the first floor of the burning building. Although the fire did but little damage on the first floor the hundreds of gallons of water poured into the garret and second floor damaged the supplies and furnishings to the amount of several hundred dollars.

Mr. Roberts and family were visiting relatives of Mrs. Roberts at Anville, Jackson County, at the time but as many of the household furnishings as could be saved were taken in custody by friends of the family and cared for in a vacant building on Center Street, while the goods from the meat market were stored in the empty building belonging to the College next door to Holliday's. The market supplies were insured at \$2,000 while Mr. Roberts had \$500 insurance on household goods. The building belonged to Mr. Frank Coyle and is insured at \$900. Mr. Roberts appeared in town early Tuesday morning.

Much anxiety was expressed when the report went round that the water was failing and many thanks were expressed for water, which are often forgotten after the excitement is over.

FAIR AT FULL BLAST

In spite of the sultry weather and dusty roads a large crowd of people from all the nearby towns and country were on hand when the gates were opened at the Fair Grounds

COOL
 Weather at home when
 you get that Oil or
 Gasoline Stove at

THE DIFFERENCE
 Welch's

BEREA NIGHT

Enoch Arden Brings out People

The popularity of the Berea nights was attested by the large number that filled the Parish House Friday night. The program was in the hands of Secretary and Mrs. Morton who gave a most enjoyable evening.

Mrs. Morton gave a recitation of Tennyson's poem Enoch Arden with a musical accompaniment by Mrs. Chas. Burdette. The eager and continued attention of the hearers gave evidence of their appreciation of the artistic rendering of the poem. It was a happy evening. Mrs. Burdette kindly entertained the gathering audience by some beautiful piano selections that gave pleasure.

No Berea night this week, we are sorry to announce this. But those who had the chief features in hand find they are unable to get ready. So the omission of a program this week becomes necessary.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR MAIN ST.

A large part of Main Street narrowly escaped destruction, Monday afternoon, when fire broke out in the building over the Palace Meat Market in the apartments occupied by Mr. U. B. Roberts and family.

The alarm was sounded and soon the fire department with College apparatus was on the scene and with two lines of hose, one on each side of the building, the flames were soon put under control. The fire broke out in

yesterday morning.

It was ladies day and as usual they turned out in nice style with an abundance of fruits, vegetables, meats, breads, pies, ice cream, and cakes which made a very tempting display. Prizes varying from \$1.00 to \$10.00 were awarded to the owners of the best products.

Along with the eatables all the best looking babies in the community, both boys and girls, were placed on exhibition and attracted special attention and were a source of much amusement.

Late in the evening after a splendid race had been witnessed the weary crowd wended their way homeward to prepare for today's amusements.

TOURNAMENT ENDED

Last week the interest in the series of tennis games was at high pitch. Those surviving for the semi-finals were reported as follows: Miss Elizabeth Marsh and Herbert Todd, Miss Ethel Todd and Ezekiel Whitaker, Miss Lillian Newcomer and Ralph Fletcher, Miss Grace Cornelius and D. O. Bowman and Miss Mary Porter and William Taylor.

The next rounds were played off in short order till the finals came between Miss Cornelius and Mr. Bowman against Miss Marsh and Mr. Todd. This bout was played, Saturday afternoon, with quite a crowd of spectators on the ground and resulted in a very close score but in the last game of the third set enough points were gained to win the victory for Miss Cornelius and Mr. Bowman.

Tuesday evening Mrs. Marsh entertained the members of the tournament at a very delightful social at her home in Pearson Hall.

It is reported that a tournament of singles is to be scheduled soon.

FOR BETTER STOCK

A fine Jersey bull is now at Welch's on Walnut Meadow Farm. Service \$1.00 in advance.

COLLEGE ITEMS

Plans are being rushed for work on the new College building which is soon to be started on Chestnut Street.

Mr. Chas. Flanery, a former Berea student now in the Summer School of the South at Knoxville, Tenn., is planning to be in Berea ready for work on Knapp Hall.

Mr. Richard Howard, a graduate from the Berea carpentry school is working at his trade in Dayton, Ohio. He receives \$3.50 per day for labor.

Mr. Benton Fielder of Winchester visited old student friends in Berea Saturday. He will return to Berea the first of next week and assist with the work in The Citizen office.

Mr. Burnie Franklin is enjoying the summer on the farm at his home at Pyatte, N. C.

Mr. E. L. Roberts, Superintendent of the Printing Department left Monday for New York where he will make a study of the Mergenthaler Linotype machines for a few days. He will also visit friends in Northern Ohio on his return.

Mr. Mack Morgan, a student of the Normal Department, is engaged as street car conductor in Cincinnati for the summer.

Professor Hunt returned last week from Knoxville, Tenn., where he has been taking a course in economics and other studies in the Summer School.

Professor Calfee, who has been spending several days with Mr. J. P. Faulkner on the State Health Car returned to Berea, Saturday.

Mr. Sam Morgan of Garrard County spent Saturday with schoolmates in Berea.

Friends who have heard from Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Taylor report that they are having a most enjoyable time and will have many interesting experiences to relate when they arrive in Berea.

A party of Summer School students enjoyed a hay ride around the horn, Saturday night.

Mr. Verne Smith left last week for his home in Ohio after spending part of the vacation in Berea. He plans to return for the Fall term.

Mr. Leo F. Gilligan, who has been spending vacation at his home in Covington is visiting in Berea for a few days. From here he goes to Tatumville in the western part of Tennessee where he has a position as principal of a graded school for next year.

The College Garden Department has purchased the cow formerly owned by Professor Calfee and she is proving herself to be such a splendid milk-er that they can supply about two customers with milk for the remainder of the summer. Phone 122. (ad.)

Mr. Dwight H. Willett is visiting in Berea this week. He has been holding a series of meetings at Red House, Ky., for the last week with splendid results. More than twenty were added to the band of church workers and Mr. Willett has been called to preach there for the ensuing year.

AT THE CHURCH

UNION CHURCH

Sunday the pastor will preach on The coming of the Kingdom of God. "His servants ye are to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey." Prayer meeting, Scripture St. John 6:1-20.

CHRISTIAN

Rev. H. F. Ketch preaches next Sunday morning at 11:00 a. m. on "Moses' Preparation."

The subject for the service at 7:30 p. m. is "Modern Foreordination."

METHODIST

"The Bible and the Immigrant" is the subject of the morning service by Rev. O. C. Haas.

At 3:00 p. m. the Catchism class meets, and at 7:30 the class will lead in the exercise and song service.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Berea, Ky., July 28, 1913.

To the Voters and all Good People of Madison County, Kentucky.

I am a candidate on the Republican ticket for the nomination for Representative in the next Kentucky Legislature from this district, and while I have no opposition in the Primary to be held August 2, 1913, I will greatly appreciate all votes that the good people of Madison County will give me at the coming Primary. I can assure you that if nominated and elected, the people of this Legislative District will be protected in all their interests to the limit of my ability during my term in the next general assembly of Kentucky.

Thanking you in advance for honoring me with your confidence to the extent of voting for me, I am

Yours for good laws and government,

G. D. Holliday.

BEREA MARKETS

Beans.....10 cents per gal.
 Butter.....15 to 16 cents pound
 Berries.....12 to 12 1-2 cents per gal.
 Eggs.....10 cents per doz.
 Chickens, fryers, 12 to 13 cents per lb.
 Roosters.....4 cents per lb.
 Hams.....8 cents per lb.
 Potatoes.....75 cents per bu.
 Tomatoes.....4 cents per lb.
 Apples.....25 to 50 cents per bu.

COMING EVENTS

Berea Fair—July 30, 31, and Aug. 1
 Primary Election—Aug. 2
 Summer School Closes—Aug. 2
 County Court—Aug. 4
 Meeting of Town Council—Aug. 12
 Election on Graded School—Aug. 19
 Opening of Fall Term—Sept 10

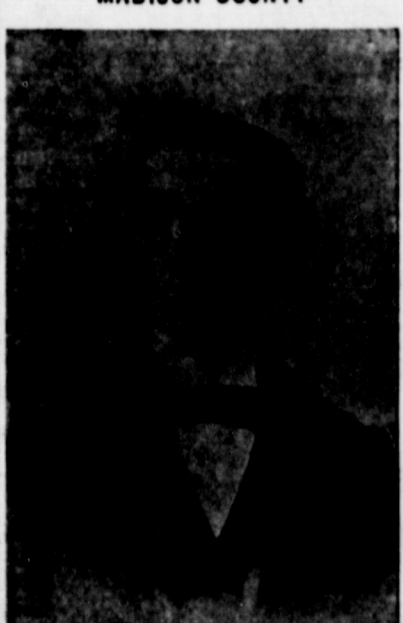
FOR SALE

On Aug. 6, 1913, I will sell 1,400 acres of land located at Boone, Ky., four and a half miles south of Berea on the L. and N. Railroad; also several head of fine stock and up-to-date farm machinery, three boilers and engines, one grist mill and two saw mills.

Terms made to suit the purchaser; farm will be sold as a whole or divided to suit purchasers.

G. L. Wren, Boone, Ky.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF MADISON COUNTY



Born in Madison County.
 Attended Public schools at Lexington, Ky.

Graduated at Kentucky (now Transylvania) University 1893.

Taught in County Schools, afterward served eleven years in Richmond as High School Teacher, Principal and Superintendent.

Your vote and influence will be appreciated.

HARVEY H. BROCK

We'll Get You Yet!

EVENTUALLY we are going to get YOU for a permanent customer—sooner or later, you are going to come to a thorough and final realization that this is

The Store to put Your Faith in!

We are going to get you, NOT through advertisements, NOT through cut prices, NOT through anything on earth but QUALITY and VALUES. You can't miss such values as ours forever. Our store is full of good clothing, shoes and furnishing goods of all kinds. Call and see them.

HAYES & GOTT

"The Quality Store"

BEREA,

KENTUCKY

**The
 Racket
 Store**

**SEE CLARKSTON FOR
 Deering Mowing Machines
 and Rakes**

MAIN STREET, near Bank

The Citizen Knife

The Citizen is sharp, and it has a good bargain for its subscribers who like a sharp knife. Any subscriber to THE CITIZEN who pays his dollar for first payment or renewal can have a dollar knife extra by paying 25 cents extra. Razor steel, white or black rough horn handle—Looks like this.



GET ONE TODAY

SLATE LICK NEWS

Slate Lick, July 28.—Rev. McMuray filled his appointment here yesterday, the fourth Sunday in August.
Mr. John Preston and Mr. Charles Edster made a business trip to Richmond, Monday.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McCord of Paris are visiting Mrs. McCord's mother, Mrs. E. N. McCormick.
Mr. T. M. McCormick is spending this week with his mother, Mrs. Lucy E. McCormick.
Mr. Dick Williams left for Ohio a few days ago.
Pearl and Chera Hudson were the guests of Nora McCormick, Sunday.
Mrs. W. D. Parks returned home, Monday, from a visit with her sister, Mrs. J. G. Rutherford of Richmond.
Mrs. Ida Parks and little son, Thomas, visited her aunt, Mrs. Jeff Hale, near Speedwell a few days last week.
Mr. Tom Goodrich and family were Slate Lick visitors, Sunday.
Crops are suffering on account of the dry weather.

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND

We will offer for sale publicly to the highest and best bidder on Thursday, Aug. 21, 1913, at 11 o'clock a. m., our farm, containing about 108 acres of highly improved land, situated on the pike at Speedwell, Ky. There is on this farm a splendid 7 room residence, with porches; 2 barns, one of which is new; carriage house, all necessary outbuildings, good cistern, 4 permanent ponds, and a thrifty, bearing orchard.
This is one of the most desirable homes in the county, the land being fertile, capable of producing the most valuable crops raised, such as corn, wheat, oats and tobacco, and is within a few hundred yards of postoffice, church and public school, and within one mile of a railroad station. Perfect title. Possession given January 1, 1914.

At the same time and place we will sell in the same manner about 75 barrels of corn, one good milk cow, two good work horses, good farm wagon, a saddle, some harness and a lot of farm tools. TERMS: One-third cash, balance on liberal terms, made known on day of sale.

RENTING

At the same time, we will rent for the year, 1914, another farm, lying on the opposite side of the road, containing 330 acres. For further particulars, call on our attorney, C. C. Wallace, at Richmond, Ky.

Belle D. Harris,
Giles Harris,

Easy Friendship.
Brown—I haven't a friend in the world. Jones—You can make one right now. I need a liver.—Puck.

HEALTH HINT FOR TODAY.

Danger In Pet Drugs.
"Many chronic invalids," says Dr. D. H. Kress, "habitually take some pet drug, believing it to be the only thing that keeps them up, while it is, in fact, keeping them down. Some soda fountain drinks contain drugs. One who drinks one of these for a headache feels better, but he is not really better. People accustomed to taking such drugs imagine they cannot do without them. Most people want to feel well for the time being, whether they are well or not, and anything that will bring about this result, even temporarily, is welcomed. This is responsible for the prevalent use of patent medicines and drugs." It is a popular error that the mere banishing of pain is cure. The modern ideal of the healing art is not merely to remove the effect, but the cause. Stopping a headache, for instance, is not necessarily curing it. Pain is the cry of injured nerves, and to take some remedy that deadens the sensibility of the nervous system does not remove the cause of the headache, but injures the nervous system and tends to make it more necessary to use the drug again. Most people understand that it is not wise to take headache powders, but many do not understand that any drug that deadens pain or "relieves fatigue" is by that token injurious. It is best to take no such remedy without the advice of a physician.

BATTLE CREEK

World-Famed School of Health — 30 Berea Students Work There This Summer.

"All that a man hath will he give for his life." The world agrees that health is one of the greatest of blessings.

It is also one of the rarest. Stand on the street corner in our near-by towns and watch the crowds shuffle by—pale cheeks, nervous twitches, weak chests, lack-luster eyes, — not one in ten stands erect and moves and enjoys as God intended!

And when health is lost, and pain and weakness and the shadow of death appear, then people call the doctor!

that made you can heal you." It is the Lord "who forgiveth all thine iniquities who healeth all thy diseases." Ps. 103:3.

And the next great idea at Battle Creek is that of right living. Whoever comes here must give up tobacco and all harmful practices. "Tobacco Strictly Forbidden" is the sign at every gateway. So, too, the less harmful indulgences like tea and coffee have to be given up.

And then comes right eating. Battle Creek agrees with Mr. Fletcher that food must be chewed and tasted in the mouth, and not swallowed whole, gulped or bolted. When food is eaten in this reasonable and human way one does not desire so much pepper and pickles and other harmful things. And one learns to love the natural tastes

These stimulate the skin and help to throw off the poisons that pile up in the body. It is a curiosity to see how many kinds of baths they contrive to have, as well as how many kinds of food apart from meat.

Of course it takes a great many people to conduct this great establishment. And as they have more patients in the summer it gives a chance for students to work during the summer vacation.

More than thirty Berea students are here this summer. Some cook, some wait on tables, some assist in the baths, the housework and the offices. Mr. Warrington is taking a regular course here. So is Miss Lister, and others. We had one little reunion of Bereans last Monday night and among those present were: Wm. G.



Bird's Eyeview of the Sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan

And the doctors disagree as badly as the preachers as to how people shall be saved!

At Battle Creek, Michigan, is the first and greatest of all establishments for restoring health by natural means. More than 5,000 people visit Battle Creek as patients every year, and the arrangements are such as to give all kinds of cases the best care and treatment. I notice that there were 93 patients here from Kentucky last year.

To begin with Battle Creek is a religious establishment. The people who conduct it believe that it is Christ's work to heal the sick. The Sanitarium does not exist to make money but is a benevolent institution. The patients pay reasonable charges, but the profits are devoted to enlarging the usefulness of the Institution or to other charitable purposes. Everywhere it reminds us "the Power

of natural foods. If one does not eat too much sugar or butter he enjoys the taste of corn and wheat and oats, and if he does not smother everything in pepper and grease he enjoys the natural flavor of beans, turnips, carrots, tomatoes, and all the vegetables and fruits.

Moreover the great physicians find that these vegetable foods do not tend to produce disease as does meat. A great deal of meat is never digested, and remains to decay in the bowels, and gives off a poison that takes effect in headache and rheumatism and worse diseases.

The scientific men of Yale have experimented with athletes and soldiers, and they find that men can actually do more work on a bread and vegetable diet than when they eat large quantities of the best meat!

Another great idea here at Battle Creek is the use of hot and cold baths.

Frost, Faculty, Berea, S. C. Rice, Academy, Berea, Ben McGuire, Foundation, Winchester, Ky., Gertrude Green, Academy, Perryville, Ky., Susie Flannery, Normal Special, Berea, L. C. Powell, Academy, Smithfield, N. C. Fleming Griffith, Academy, Berea, Myrtle Starns, College, Elgin, Ky., Ida Martin, Academy, Berry, Ky., Amanda F. Begley, Eversole, Ky., Lovena Cress, Normal, Elizabeth White, Vocational, McAfee, Ky., Floyd Loggans, Academy, Cave Smith, Vocational, Jeffersonville, Ky., Frances Wyatt, Normal, Clarence D. Harrold, College, Beach City, O.

Battle Creek has regular schools for Nursing, Gymnastics and Home Science, besides its work for patients. All in all it is one of the very greatest Health centers in the world. And through its example and teachings it no doubt benefits more than by its actual treatment of 5,000 cases a year.

MADISON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

In Re Petition of J. S. Gott, and others, to fix boundary of proposed graded common school district in the Glade Magisterial District.

This matter being on the docket of the court this day and it appearing the order heretofore entered was not carried out owing to oversight in certifying same to the sheriff; and it appearing that more than ten legal voters, who are taxpayers in the proposed graded common school district have petitioned the court to fix the boundary of said district and to order an election to establish a graded common school, and it further appearing that said petition is approved by the trustee of the common school whose district is embraced in said proposed district, and the county school superintendent and the county board of education, and it further appearing that no part of the proposed graded school district will be more than two and one half miles from the schoolhouse, the court being advised, it is considered and adjudged and hereby ordered that the following boundaries shall be spread upon the order book of this court as the boundaries of the proposed graded common school district:

Beginning at the Cemetery section house, including same; thence a straight line to the residence of C. I. Ogg, including it; thence a straight line to the Squire Wilson house, now owned by Berea College, including it; thence South with the railroad to Alex Moore's southeast corner; thence with his south line westward to the residence of J. K. Baker on his farm and including it; thence a straight line from his house to the residence of Leon Lewis, including it; thence a straight line to the lot of Andrew Isaacs on Chestnut Street, including it; thence a straight line to D. H. Smith's residence, including his farm; thence a straight line to the residence of E. C. Wynn, including his farm; thence a straight line to the Scaffold Cane Pike at Bushy Fork Creek, thence with the creek to the bridge at Big Hill Pike; thence a straight line to the house of Tarlton Combs, including his farm; thence a straight line to the beginning.

And it is further ordered that the Sheriff of Madison County, Kentucky, do hold on the 19th day of August 1913, at the school house in Berea,

Madison County, Kentucky, between the hours of 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. an election for the purpose of taking the sense of the legal white voters within the above described boundaries constituting the proposed graded common school district, upon the proposition whether or not they are for or against an annual graded common school tax in the sum of thirty-five cents on each one hundred dollars of the property assessed within the above described boundaries belonging to said white voters or corporations; and in addition thereto an annual poll tax of \$1.00 per capita on each white male inhabitant over twenty-one years of age residing in said proposed graded common school district; all for the purpose of maintaining a graded common school within the described proposed graded common school district and for erecting or repairing suitable building for said purpose upon the present site of the public school in Berea, Ky., and for any and all other necessary incidental expense to carrying on and conducting of a first class graded common school at Berea, Madison County, Kentucky.

It is further ordered that said election is to be held for the purpose of electing five trustees for the proposed graded common school district, said trustees when elected to be divided into three classes in accordance with Kentucky Statutes sections 4471 and 4469a.

The sheriff shall have this ordered published in the Berea Citizen for at least twenty days before the election and will advertise same by printed or written hand bills posted in five conspicuous places in the said proposed graded common school district for the same length of time; said advertising and notices herein ordered shall be inserted within ten days after he receives this order.

State of Kentucky
County of Madison.

To the Sheriff of Madison County, I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of an order entered upon the order book of Madison County Court at its July term, 1913.

Witness my signature this July 8th, 1913.

R. B. TERRILL,
County Clerk.

In obedience to the foregoing order an election will be held on the 19th

day of August 1913 at the Common School Building in Berea, Ky., between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. on that day and E. C. Cornellison is appointed Judge and W. O. Hayes is appointed Clerk and they will certify the result of said election to County Court of Madison County within three days after the election.

D. A. McCORD,
Sheriff Madison County, Kentucky.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Berea College, Plaintiffs
vs
Mary Kindred, etc., Defendants.

Under and by virtue of judgment and order of sale rendered at the May term of the Madison Circuit Court, in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said Court will on Monday, the 4th day of August, 1913, at 11 o'clock a. m. in front of the Court House door in Richmond, Ky., sell to the highest and best bidder at public auction the following described property or so much thereof as will produce the sum of \$336.85, the amount ordered to be made. A certain tract or parcel of land lying in Madison County, Ky., on the waters of Silver Creek and beginning at a stone corner to M. Baker and in line to John Hoskins; thence with his line N. 19 E. 77 1-2 poles to a small dogwood corner to James Bratcher and in line to Hoskins; thence with Bratcher's line, S. 75 1-2, E. 52.9 poles to a stone in line to B. P. Ambrose; thence N. 65 1-2, W. 53 1-2 poles to the beginning, containing 27 acres.

Terms: Said land will be sold on a credit of six months time the purchaser being required to execute sale bond with approved security payable to the Commissioner bearing 6 per cent interest from date until paid with a lien retained on the land sold to secure payment of purchase money.

H. C. Rice, M. C. M. C. C.

FOR SALE

1913 Model, Motor Cycles and Motor Boats at bargain prices, all makes, brand new machines, on easy monthly payment plan. Get our proposition before buying or you will regret it, also bargains in used Motor Cycles. Write us today. Enclose stamp for reply. Address Lock Box 11, Trenton, Mich.

HOME TOWN HELPS

LIFE LONGER IN THE CITIES

German Efficiency Makes 546 Persons in 1,000 Reach Age of Fifty Years.

Life is longer in the German cities than in the small towns. This is the discovery announced by the German statistical bureau, which has published figures showing that 546 persons in each 1,000 in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants reach the age of 50, compared with 539 reaching the same age in cities of between 20,000 and 100,000 and 544 in towns of fewer than 20,000 inhabitants.

"These figures pay a remarkable tribute to German efficiency," said Prof. A. Fraenkel, director of the Municipal hospital of Berlin.

"We believe that speed in the cities tends to shorten life, but it helps to cure our other evils. We believe that one of the principal reasons for life being longer in cities is that medical attention is prompt and expert at the same time. In small towns there are fewer physicians and hospitals and often a patient dies when efficiency might have saved his life.

"Another great reason for longer life is the success of the recent campaign aimed at saving babies in the large cities through giving free instruction and assistance to mothers in the care of infants and providing pure milk, free nurseries and supplies.

"This is a difficult matter in the smaller cities because of the lack of organization. The result is that 39 more babies in every 1,000 live through the first year than was the case ten years ago."

CIVIC BEAUTY IS AN ASSET

Thought That Must Be Impressed on the People by Workers for Better Cities.

Civic beauty is an asset; civic ugliness is a liability. We need to have this thought impressed upon the people as a whole before we may expect any great awakening, and few there be in Los Angeles that work steadily toward some attainable and desirable goal of civic beautifying. In this city, with nearly a half-million people, where there is a lamentable dearth of street trees, this department stands alone in the city press advocating municipal control and the institution of a city street-tree commission. Yet these things shall come to pass, for they are almost as inevitable as "death and the tax collector." Our one hope is that by constant agitation we may hasten the day when our people and our city officials shall realize the gravity of the situation and that this constant plea has something more behind it than an esthetic impulse.

Street Improvements.

Alderman Thompson of the national housing reform council of England says that under modern conditions of subdivision the cost of roads, sewers, etc., reaches from \$45 to \$225 a cottage, and puts up the cost of rents. A forty-foot paved road on the outskirts of a town costs \$1,000 to \$2,500 an acre.

Nettlefold says that where there are 15 houses to the acre the rent must be advanced one-sixth to pay for the cost of street paving and repair on a 40-foot street.

Unwin has worked out a plan of adapting the width and improvement of the street to its use, so that an owner with 20 acres can put in the improvements and build 340 houses for the same money as 200 houses would cost if rectangular streets of uniform width and paving were paid for.

In the London town planning convention of 1910 Hogeman of Berlin and Adams of England both said that wide streets caused tenements. "It was necessary that the owner extract from each yard of his frontage enough rent to pay its share of the costly street."

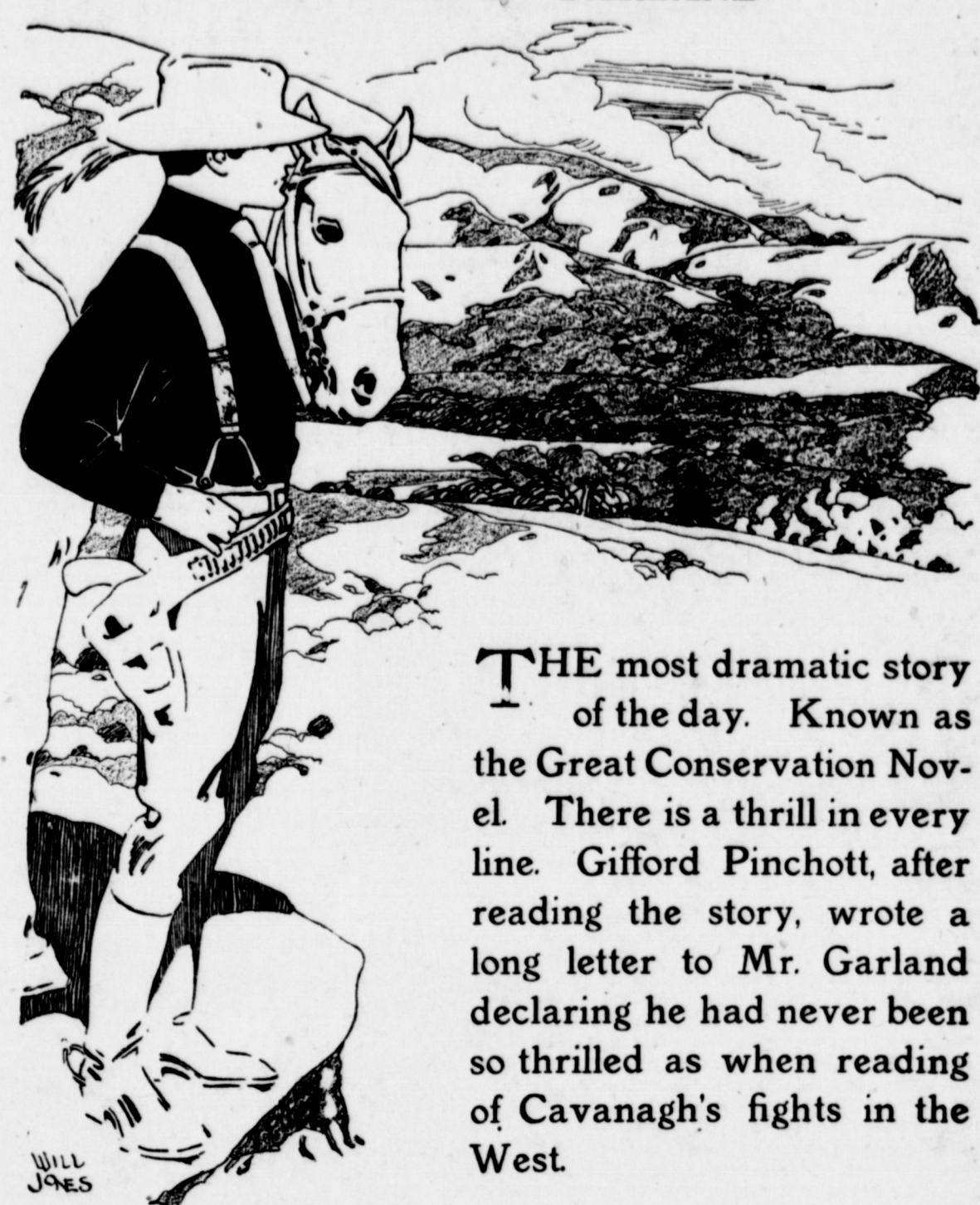
Church Plate Traveled Far.

The curious adventures of a set of communion plate, missing from the parish church of Melksham, in England, and discovered in British Guiana, South America, were related in a recent issue of the West India committee circular. The plate consists of a flagon, chalice, and paten. It was in regular use in the parish church of Melksham, Wiltshire, until 1876, when it was replaced by a new set. The old vessels were packed away in the church in an unlocked box, and in May, 1893, the discovery was made that they were missing. Then comes the apparently mysterious sequel. The Rev. F. Welch, when he took charge of the mission church at Coomacka, far up the Berbice river, British Guiana, discovered the missing service in the home of an aboriginal Indian.

American Unofficial City Building.
The American city is impotent before the owner and the builder, the skyscraper and the tenement owner. It can take but little thought of the morrow. It cannot subordinate the private to the public, elevate the beautiful above the ugly, or give a thought beyond the immediate necessities of today. Not until some calamity or urgent necessity strikes horror or death to the community does the state permit the city to deal with the abuses which imperil the life of the community.

Cavanagh: Forest Ranger

BY HAMLIN GARLAND



THE most dramatic story of the day. Known as the Great Conservation Novel. There is a thrill in every line. Gifford Pinchott, after reading the story, wrote a long letter to Mr. Garland declaring he had never been so thrilled as when reading of Cavanagh's fights in the West.

We Have Never Given Our Readers a Better Story

"She faced him resolutely, and, perceiving that she could not be evaded, he made slow answer. 'I don't know that she does, but I've heard it charged against her.'"

"Who made the charge?"

"One of the clergymen, and then it's common talk among the rough men of the town."

"But she's my mother!" wailed the girl, coming back to the central fact. "She has sent me money—she has been kind to me. What am I to do? She needs me, and yet the thought of staying here and facing her life frightens me."

The rotten board walks, the low rookeries, the unshaven, bleary-eyed men sitting on the thresholds of the saloons, the slattern squaws wandering abroad like bedraggled hens, made the girl stare with wonder and dismay. She had remembered the town street as a highway filled with splendid cavaliers, a list wherein heroic deeds were done with horse and pistol.

She perceived in the ranger the man of the new order, and with this in her mind she said: "You don't belong here? You're not a western man?"

"Not in the sense of having been born here," he replied. "I am, in fact, a native of England, though I've lived nearly twenty years of my life in the States."

She glanced at his badge. "How did you come to be a ranger—what does it mean? It's all new to me."

"It is new to the west," he answered smilingly, glad of a chance to turn her thought from her own personal griefs. "It has all come about since you went east. Uncle Sam has at last become provident and is now 'conserving his resources.' I am one of his representatives, with stewardship over some 90,000 acres of territory, mostly forest."

She looked at him with eyes of changing light. "You don't talk like an Englishman, and yet you are not like the men out here."

"I shouldn't care to be like some of them," he answered. "My being here is quite logical. I went into the cattle business like many another, and I went broke. I served under Colonel Roosevelt in the Cuban war and after my term was out naturally drifted back. I love the wilderness and have some natural taste for forestry, and I can ride and pack a horse as well as most cowboys; hence my uniform. I'm not the best forest ranger in the service, I'll admit, but I fancy I'm a fair average."

"And that is your badge—the pine tree?"

"Yes, and I am proud of it. Some of the fellows are not, but so far as I am concerned I am glad to be known as a defender of the forest. A tree means much to me. I never mark one for felling without a sense of responsibility to the future."

Her questions came slowly, like those of a child. "Where do you live?" "Directly up the South Fork about twenty miles."

"What do you do?"

He smiled. "Not much. I ride the trails, guard the game, put out fires, scale lumber, burn brush, build bridges, herd cattle, count sheep, survey land and a few other odd chores. It's supposed to be a soft snap, but I can't see it that way."

"Do you live alone?"

"Yes, for the larger part of the time. I have an assistant, who is with me during part of the summer months. Mostly I am alone. However, I am supposed to keep open house, and I catch a visitor now and then."

"Do you expect to do this always?"

He smiled again. "There you touch my secret spring. I have the hope of being chief forester some time—I mean we all have the prospect of promotion to sustain us. The service is so new that any one with even a knowledge of forestry is in demand. By and by real foresters will arise."

She returned abruptly to her own problem. "I dread to go back to my mother, but I must. Oh, how I hate that hotel! I loathe the flies, the smells, the people that eat there, the waiters—everything!" She shuddered.

"Many of the evils you mention could be reformed, except, of course, some of the people who come to eat. I fear several of them have gone beyond reformation."

As they started back down the street she saw the motor stage just leaving the door of the office. "That settles one question," she said. "I can't get away till tomorrow."

"Where would you go if you broke camp—back to the east?"

"No. My mother thinks there is a place for me in Sulphur City."

"Your case interests me deeply. I wish I could advise you to stay, but this is a rough town for a girl like you. Why don't you talk the problem over with the supervisor?" His voice became firmer. "Mrs. Redfield is the very one to help you."

"Where does she live?"

"Their ranch lies just above Sulphur, at the mouth of the canyon. May I tell him what you've told me? He's a good sort, is Redfield—much better able to advise than I am."

Cavanagh found himself enjoying the confidence of this girl so strangely thrown into his care, and the curious comment of the people in the street did not disturb him except as it bore upon his companion's position in the town.

At the door of the hotel some half a dozen men were clustered. As the young couple approached they gave way, but a short, powerful man, whom Lee Virginia recognized as Gregg, the sheepman, called to the ranger:

"I want to see you before you leave town, Mr. Ranger."

"Very well. I shall be here all the forenoon," answered Cavanagh in the tone of a man accepting a challenge. Then, turning to the girl, he said earnestly: "I want to help you. I shall be here for lunch, and meanwhile I wish you would take Redfield into your confidence. He's a wise old boy,

and everybody knows him. No one doubts his motives. Besides, he has a family and is rich and unhurried. Would you like me to talk with him?"

"If you will. I want to do right. Indeed, I do."

"I'm sure of that," he said, with eyes upon her flushed and quivering face. "There's a way out, believe me."

CHAPTER III.

LIZE AND HER DAUGHTER.

THEY parted on the little porch of the hotel, and her eyes followed his upright figure till he entered one of the shops. He had precisely the look and bearing of a young lieutenant in the regular army. She returned to her own room strangely heartened by her talk with the ranger.

She was still pondering when her mother came in.

"How'd you sleep last night?" Lee Virginia could not bring herself to lie. "Not very well," she admitted.

"Neither did I. Fact of the matter is your coming fairly upset me. I've been kind of used up for three months. I don't know what ails me. I'd ought to go up to Sulphur to see a doctor, but there don't seem to be any free time. I fear to have lost my grip. Food don't give me any strength. I saw you talking with Ross Cavanagh. There's a man. And Reddy—Reddy is what you call a fancy rancher; goes in for alfalfa and fruit and all that. He isn't in the forest service for the pay or for graft. He's got a regular palace up there above Sulphur—hot and cold water all through the house, a furnace in the cellar and two bathrooms, so they tell me; I never was in the place. You better keep out of the café. It ain't a fit place for you. Fact is, I wasn't expecting anything so fine as you are. I laid awake till 3 o'clock last night figuring on what to do. I reckon you'd better go back and give this outfit up as a bad job. I used to tell Ed you didn't belong to neither of us, and you don't. I can't see where you did come from—anyhow, I don't want the responsibility of having you here. Why, you'll have half the men in the county hitching to my corral. You're too good for any of them. You just plan to pack up and pull out tomorrow."

She went out with a dragging step that softened the girl's heart. Lize's daughter came nearer to loving her at this moment than at any time since her fifth year.

In truth, Lize had risen that morning intending to whirl in and clean up the house, being suddenly conscious of some degree of the dirt and disorder around her, but she found herself physically unequal to the task. Her brain seemed misted, and her food had been a source of keen pain to her.

She gave sharp answers to all the men who came up to ask after her daughter, and to one who remarked on the girl's good looks and demanded an introduction she said: "Get along! You fellows want to understand I'll kill

the man that sets out to fool with my girl, I tell you that!"

While yet Lee Virginia was wondering how to begin the day's work some one knocked on her door, and in answer to her invitation a woman stepped in—a thin blond hag with a weak smile and watery blue eyes. "Is this little Lee Virginny?" she asked.

The girl rose. "Yes."

"Well, howdy?" She extended her hand, and Lee took it. "My name's Jackson—Mrs. Orlando Jackson. I knew yore pa and you before 'the war.' Are ye back fer to stay?"

"No, I don't think so. Will you sit down?"

Mrs. Jackson took a seat. "Come back to see how yore ma was, I reckon? Found her pretty porely, didn't ye?" She lowered her voice. "I think she's got cancer of the stomach—now that's my guess."

Virginia started. "What makes you think so?"

"Well, I knew a woman who went just that way. Had that same flabby, funny look—and that same distress after eatin'. I told her this mornin' she'd better go up to Sulphur and see that new doctor."

"What did you mean by 'the war'?" asked Virginia.

"Why, you remember the rustler war? We date everything out here from that year. You was here, for I saw ye."

"Oh!" exclaimed Virginia. "I understand now. Yes, I was here. I saw my father at the head of the cowboys."

"They weren't cowboys. They were hired killers from Texas. That's what let yore pa out of the state. He were on the wrong side, and if it hadn't 'a' been for the regular soldiers he'd 'a' been wiped out right hyer. As it was he had to skip the range and hain't never been back. I don't s'pose folks will lay it up agin you—bein' a girl—but they couldn't no son of Ed Wetherford come back here and settle, not for a minute. Why, yere ma has had to bluff the whole county a'most—not that I lay anything up agin her. I tell folks she was that bewitched with Ed she couldn't see things any way but his way. He fought to save his ranch and stawk, but she couldn't do nothin'—and then to have him go back on her the way he did—slip out 'twixt two days and never write; that just about shot her to pieces. I never could understand that in Ed; he 'peared so mortally fond of you and of her too. He sure was fond of you!" She shook her head. "No, can't anybody make me believe Ed Wetherford is alive."

Lee Virginia started. "Who says he's alive?"

"Now, don't get excited, girl. He ain't alive, but yet folks say we don't know he's dead. He just dropped out so far as yore ma is concerned and so far as the county is concerned, but some thought you was with him in the east."

The girl was now aware that her visitor was hoping to gain some further information and so curtly answered: "I've never seen my father since that night the soldiers came and took him away to the fort. And my mother told me he died down in Texas."

Mrs. Jackson rose. "Well, I'm glad to 've had a word with ye; but you hear me, yore ma has got to have doctor's help or she's a-goin' to fall down some day soon."

Every word the woman uttered, every tone of her drawing voice, put Lee Virginia back into the past. She heard again the swift gallop of hoofs, saw once more the long line of armed ranchers and felt the hush of fear that lay over the little town on that fateful day. The situation became clearer in her mind. She recalled vividly the words of astonishment and hate with which the women had greeted her mother on the morning when the news came that Edward Wetherford was among the invading cattle barons—was indeed one of the leaders.

In Philadelphia the Rocky mountain states were synonyms of picturesque lawlessness, the theater of reckless

romance, and Virginia Wetherford, loyal daughter of the west, had defended it, but in the coarse phrase of this lean rancheress was pictured a land of border warfare as ruthless as that which marked the Scotland of Rob Roy.

Commonplace as the little town looked at the moment, it had been the scene of many a desperate encounter, as the girl herself could testify, for she had seen more than one man killed therein.

Then her mind came back to her mother's ailment. Eliza Wetherford had never been one to complain, and her groans meant real suffering.

Her mind resolved upon one thing. "She must see a doctor," she decided. And with this in mind she re-entered

the café, where Lize was in violent altercation with a waitress.

"Mother," called Lee, "I want to see you."

With a parting volley of vituperation Mrs. Wetherford followed her daughter back into the lodging house.

"Mother," the girl began, facing her and speaking firmly, "you need help, and if the doctor here can't help you you must go to Sulphur or to Kansas City. I can run the boarding house until you get back."

Eliza eyed her curiously. "Don't you go to counting on this 'chivalry' of the west' which story writers put into books. These men out here will eat you up if you don't watch out. I wouldn't dare to leave you here alone. No; what I'll do is sell the place, if I can, and both of us get out."

"But you need a doctor this minute." "I'll be all right in a little while; I'm always the worst for an hour or two after I eat. This little squirt of a local doctor gave me some dope to ease that pain, but I've got my doubts—I don't want any morphine habit in mine. No, daughter Virginny, it's mighty white of you to offer, but you don't know what you're up against when you contract to step into my shoes."

Visions of reforming methods about the house passed through the girl's mind. "There must be something I can do. Why don't you have the doctor come down here?"

"I might do that if I get any worse, but I hate to have you stay in the house another night. It's only fit for these gents of cowboys and women like Hett Jackson. I don't care till somebody like you or Reddy or Ross comes along."

"No, child; you get ready and pull out on the Sulphur stage tomorrow. I'll pay your way back to Philadelphia."

"I can't leave you now, mother. Now that I know you're ill I'm going to stay and take care of you."

Lize rose. "See here, girl, don't you go to idealizing me neither. I'm what the boys call an old battleaxe. I've been through the whole war. I'm able to feed myself and pay your board besides. Just you find some decent boarding place in Sulphur, and I'll see that you have \$10 a week to live on just because you're a Wetherford."

"But I'm your daughter!" Again Eliza fixed a musing look upon her. "I reckon if the truth was known your Aunt Sella was higher to being your mother than I ever was. They always said you was all Wetherford, and I reckon they were right."

CHAPTER IV.

THE NEW WEST AND THE OLD.

THE knowledge that she must spend another night in the inn led Lee Virginia to active measures of reform. She hurried from one needed reform to another. She drew others into the vortex.

She organized the giggling waiters into a warring party and advanced upon the flies. By hissing and shoeing and the flutter of newspapers they drove the enemy before them, and a carpenter was called in to mend screen doors and windows, thus preventing their return. New shades were hung to darken the room and new tablecloths purchased to replace the old ones, and the whole place had such a cleaning as it had not known before in five years.

In this work the time passed swiftly, and when Redfield and Cavanagh came again to lunch they exclaimed in astonishment, as, indeed, every one did. "How's this?" queried Cavanagh humorously. "Has the place 'changed hands'?"

Lize was but grimly responsive. "Seems like it has."

"I hope the price has not gone up."

"Not yet."

Redfield asked, "Who's responsible for this—your new daughter?"

"You've hit it. She's started right in to polish us all up to city standards. She can run the whole blame outfit if she's a mind to—even if I go broke for it. The work she got out of them girls is a wonder."

Lee Virginia came in flushed and self-conscious, but far lighter of spirit than at breakfast, and stood beside the table while the waitress laid the dishes before her guests with elaborate assumption of grace and design. Hitherto she had bumped them down with a slash of slangy comment. The change was quite as wonderful as the absence of the flies.

"Do we owe these happy reforms to you?" asked Cavanagh, admiring Virginia's neat dress and glowing cheeks.

"Partly," she answered. "I was desperate. I had to do something, so I took to ordering people around."

"I understand," he said. "Won't you sit at our table again?"

"Please do," said Redfield. "I want to talk with you."

She took a seat a little hesitatingly. "You see, I studied domestic science at school, and I've never had a chance to apply it before."

"Here's your opportunity," Redfield assured her. "My respect for the science of domestics is growing. I marvel to think what another week will bring forth. I think I'll have to come down again just to observe the improvement in the place."

"It can't last," Lize interjected. "She'll catch the western habits. She'll sag, same as we all do."

"No, she won't," declared Ross, with intent to encourage her. "If you give her a free hand I predict she'll make your place the wonder and boast of the county-side."

"When do you go back to the mountains?" Lee Virginia asked a little later.

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"Immediately after my luncheon," he replied.

She experienced a pang of regret and could not help showing it a little. "Your talk helped me," she said. "I've decided to stay and be of use to my mother."

Redfield overheard this and turned toward her.

"I want Mrs. Redfield to know you. I'm sure her advice will be helpful. I hope you'll come up and see us if you decide to settle in Sulphur or if you don't."

"I should like to do so," she said, touched by the tone as well as by the words of his invitation.

"Redfield's house is one of the few completely civilized homes in the state," put in Cavanagh. "When I get so weary of cuss words and poaching and graft that I can't live without killing some one I go down to Elk Lodge and smoke and read the supervisor's London and Paris weeklies and recover my tone."

Redfield smiled. "When I get weak-kneed or careless in the service and feel my self respect slipping away I go up to Ross' cabin and talk with a man who represents the impersonal, even handed justice of the federal law."

Cavanagh laughed. "There! Having handed each other reciprocal bouquets, we can now tell Miss Wetherford the truth. Each of us thinks very well of himself, and we're both believers in the new west."

"What do you mean by the new west?" asked the girl.

"Well, the work you've been doing here this morning is part of it," answered Redfield. "It's a kind of housecleaning. Thy old west was picturesque and in a way manly and fine—certain phases of it were heroic—and I hate to see it all pass, but some of us began to realize that it was not all poetry. The plain truth is my companions for over twenty years were lawless ruffians, and the cattle business as we practiced it in those days was founded on selfishness and defended at the mouth of the pistol. We were all pensioners on Uncle Sam and fighting to keep the other fellow off from having a share of his bounty. It was all wasteful, half savage. We didn't want settlement; we didn't want law; we didn't want a state. We wanted free range. We were a line of pirates from beginning to end, and we're not wholly reformed yet."

HOME COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

SIXTEENTH ARTICLE. FARMERS' CORN TESTS.

By Professor C. P. NORRORD of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

THE purpose of the farmers' corn tests is to emphasize the importance of proper curing, storage and planting of good seed corn and the value of using high yielding varieties. This was accomplished by germination and growing tests on the demonstration farms of each farmer's corn, showing the great losses sustained by farmers with present practices. Samples of farmers' seed corn as planted by them were secured from twenty-five farmers surrounding each demonstration farm. Each ear of this corn was tested for germination and a record kept of the same at the station at Madison. One hundred and fifty kernels of each farmer's corn were planted in duplicate rows in different parts of one of the demonstration fields.

The land was carefully selected so as to be uniform in fertility and drainage and as free as possible from animal and insect enemies. The corn was planted after May 15 to avoid cold rains and packed soils. The exact stand was determined from the number of stalks appearing from the 150 kernels planted, and later the yield of each man's corn was secured. Samples of station bred, kiln dried corn were taken as standards for comparison.

Considering the relative yielding power of different varieties, Farmer A. Oshkosh found that his sample, a mixture of Flint and dent, with a stand of 87 per cent, gave a yield of 27.6 bushels per acre, while his neighbor's Golden Glow corn, with a stand of 91



Photo by College of Agriculture, Wisconsin State University.

POOR METHOD OF CURING SEED CORN.

per cent, gave 77.1 bushels, a difference of 49.5 bushels per acre, due to a low yielding variety. At 50 cents per bushel Farmer A. lost \$24.75 per acre. It has been demonstrated that yield corresponds very closely to stand and that stand depends largely upon the vitality of the seed as shown by the germinating test. One of the factors determining the vitality and yield is storage.

The effect of storage of seed corn was strikingly illustrated by two samples of Silver King corn grown side by side at Oshkosh. Farmer B.'s Silver King corn, field cured and stored on the outside of a pump house, gave a stand of 60 per cent and a yield of 30.5 bushels per acre. A fire cured sample of Silver King from the station grown next to it, with a stand of 90 per cent, gave a yield of 85.7 bushels per acre. Farmer B. lost forty-four bushels, or \$22 per acre—in other words, he secured only half a crop because of poor care of seed.

One bushel of corn will plant six acres. For every bushel of this corn that Farmer B. used he suffered a loss on six acres of \$132. Had Farmer B. cured and stored the five bushels of seed corn used by him in 1909 according to the best method he would have increased his income from this thirty acres by \$660. This sum therefore represents the value to him of curing five bushels of seed corn, or a value of \$132 per bushel.

Considering the average results of the five best and five poorest samples, we find that the five best samples averaged 78.3 bushels, or \$39.15 per acre, while the five poorest samples averaged 39.7 bushels, or \$19.85. The average loss sustained by each of the farmers using the five poorest samples was therefore \$19.30 per acre.

The lowest germination, 1 1/2 per cent, was that of corn standing in shock during the winter. This did not dry out well in the fall. The cells of this corn were therefore subject to frequent freezing and thawing while distended with water. As a result of this many of the cells burst, thus killing the germ and lowering the germination. It is noticeable that fire dried corn did not suffer so much, nor corn cured in well ventilated garrets or rooms in houses, the germination of the former being 90 per cent. This corn had the high percentage of moisture removed imme-

diately after coming from the field and could therefore withstand freezing and thawing without injury. The average germination of seed corn throughout the state for 1909-10 as shown by these samples is 65.9 per cent. The average stand secured from this corn was 59.5 per cent.

Seed corn dried with artificial heat in well ventilated rooms during the first two or three weeks after picking gives the highest germination, an average of 91.5 per cent for the two years. Next to this is corn cured in furnace rooms with open windows where the heat was applied immediately after bringing the corn from the field. Well ventilated rooms and garrets with more than one window gave germinations of 86.5 per cent and 84.5 per cent respectively. Corn cured under porches protected from rains gave 70 per cent; corn in barns, tool houses, etc., 69 per cent.

The granary has proved a snare and delusion to many a farmer who thinks this is a good place for drying seed corn. The moisture from the grain in granaries, like the moisture from animals in barns, enters the cells of the corn, and the freezing weather which follows destroys its vitality. Windmills and the outside of buildings and corncribs proved the poorest places to cure seed corn.

In this study of seed curing much corn was found which was destroyed by lying in piles or standing in sacks for a short time after husking. The only safe way of curing seed corn is therefore to place the corn immediately after picking in a well ventilated room and apply artificial heat for from one to three weeks.

The grading of the seed, the calibration of the planter and the weather and soil at planting time are, of course, other factors which have their influence. The greatest variation, a difference of 13 per cent, is found in the case of corn stored in granaries. The average germination of all kinds of corn for 1909-10 is 65.9 per cent, and the average stand is 59.5 per cent, a very close parallel.

The methods for securing good seed corn and obtaining a good stand are, briefly, using a high yielding variety sufficiently early to mature in the locality where grown; selecting only well ripened, perfect ears from vigorous stalks; before the entire field is ripe; storing each ear separately; drying with artificial heat in a well ventilated room immediately after picking; testing each ear for germination; grading the seed and calibrating the planter to suit each grade of corn; growing seed corn from well selected seed in seed plots where barren stalks may be removed.

The spacing of rows and hills of corn and the number of kernels per hill vary with latitude and soil fertility and the variety. The richer the soil the closer can the corn be planted.

Special emphasis has been placed upon harrowing corn several times soon after planting and in cultivating corn with single horse cultivators, when the corn is tasseling and setting ears. Care has been exercised at this cultivation to run the cultivators shallow to avoid cutting the roots which at this time come very close to the surface. Shallow, level cultivation practiced at a number of places particularly after showers during the drought of midsummer formed dust mulches and conserved the soil moisture for the use of the corn.

Inquiries at farmers' meetings showed that only 20 per cent of the farmers in the state owned fanning mills. The losses from weed seeds annually introduced on a farm through uncleaned grain would amount to more than the cost of a fanning mill.

A sufficient supply of grains for seed purposes should be carefully cleaned soon after thrashing and stored in small bins, where danger of heating is removed. Too often the seed is prepared immediately before seeding time, taken from the bottom of large bins, where heating and bin burning have lowered the vitality, and sown without cleaning.

"Pin outs," the small kernels of oats, multiply much more rapidly than the larger kernels. Where the small kernels are not removed from the seed by sieves and wind the size of kernel thus rapidly diminishes. Grains thus "run out" by a lack of care and cleaning of the seed rather than from the causes to which this condition is commonly attributed.

At all of the farms the method of treating seed grains with formaldehyde for the eradication of smut was demonstrated by actual application to grain at the meeting and to seed grain used during the season. The solution used consisted of one pint of 40 per cent formaldehyde mixed with thirty-six gallons of water. The solution was placed in a barrel or tank, and the grains placed in gunny sacks were submerged in this for ten minutes. After being removed and allowed to drain for ten minutes the grain was placed in a heap on a barn floor and covered with wet blankets. The formaldehyde gas being held in the pile by the wet blankets makes the treatment more effective. After two hours the grain was spread on the floor and shoveled over at intervals until dry.

Growing tests at various places with seed furnished by the station containing 20 per cent of smut demonstrated clearly that this can be all removed by the treatment. At Oshkosh the field sown with treated seed was entirely free from smut and yielded ten bushels more per acre than an adjoining field sown with untreated seed.

A study and demonstration of crop rotation have been taken up to show that a good system of crop rotation increases yields, kills weeds, produces a desirable proportion of the different cereals and hay crops and provides good seed beds.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M.S., Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator.

FARM NOTES

Three times as much seed rye was sold in Berea last fall as in any one season before, and the prospects are that more than twice as much will be sown this year as last. You had better put in your order early so as to be sure to get the seed in time. It is likely that Berea merchants will be able to fill every order put in during August and September.

If your corn is standing well it will be best to count on sowing the rye early in September among the standing corn, either with one-horse grain drill, or broadcast and covered with 14 tooth or 5 shovel cultivator, so it will afford abundant pasture late this fall and early next spring.

A GOOD FLY TRAP

Are the flies bad around your house? Does some one have to stand with a brush and keep them off the table while the rest eat? Are you going to begin drying apples, peaches, corn, beans, etc., now soon and have that same struggle to keep the flies off that you did last year? If the flies are real bad at your house here is the way to catch a quart or two of them a day till they are all gone:

The first thing to do is to throw all kitchen slops, decaying vegetables, etc., to the hogs so they will be eaten at once, or, if no hogs are handy, throw them on dry, sloping ground in the sun away from the house where they will quickly dry up. Next time you go to the store or can send, get a piece of wire window screening 2 feet by 3 feet and another 10 by 20 inches. Get a board a foot wide and cut two circular pieces from it that will be a little over 11 inches across. Cut a circular hole in each about 6 inches across. Now take the small piece of screen wire and tack it snugly in the hole in one of the round pieces of board in such a way that it has a cone shape with a hole in the top about large enough to put your finger through. In wrapping the screening in the hole and bringing it to a peaked top you will have one corner of the piece of screening sticking below the board. This can be cut off and used later to cover the top of the trap. When you have finished this part of the trap you have a contrivance, something the shape of a Mexican hat, of which the wire forms the peaked top and the circular board the rim.

Now set the large piece of wire around this round board for a base and tack it snugly to the smooth outer rim, while board is laying flat on the bench or table. Then turn it upside down around the other round board you have made and tack the wire smoothly around the outside of this also. Now you have a sort of can shape contrivance with the round boards for the ends and with wire screen sides. Nail three little wooden blocks to the bottom to serve as legs that will let it stand about 2 inches above the table.

Now put a plate half full of sweetened clabber or thick sour milk on a block or old stool in the back yard near the kitchen door, set your trap over the plate, cover the open top of the trap and watch the flies swarm into it, as they fly upward into the hollow cone and through the small hole at its top after eating what milk they want.

To get the flies out of the trap, drop some loose paper through the hole at the top, cover again and burn the paper to kill what flies are not already dead. Then all can be emptied through the hole in the top, and the trap put in place again.

All flies caught should be burned for they are full of dangerous germs. By keeping all garbage cleaned up and this trap going constantly, your trouble with flies will be at an end if you keep screen doors and windows in repair.

DISEASE IS PREVENTABLE

OUT OF EVERY HUNDRED DEATHS IN KENTUCKY THIRTY-NINE ARE PREVENTABLE.

Most Diseases in Kentucky Caused by Consumption, Pneumonia, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Smallpox or Gonorrhea.

Lexington, Ky.—(Special.)—Out of every hundred deaths in the state of Kentucky thirty-nine are preventable, says the Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission. And what is a preventable disease? It is one which is directly or indirectly spread from one person suffering with it to others. We know what most of these diseases in Kentucky are, viz., consumption, pneumonia, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, malaria, whooping-cough, measles, smallpox, cerebro-spinal meningitis, syphilis, and gonorrhea. Each of these diseases is caused by the growth in the body of a tiny organism commonly called a germ. These germs can not be seen by the naked eye, but under the microscope the shapes, characteristics and habits of most of them have been studied, so that they are now as well known to physicians as are those of human beings or domestic animals. The eggs of hookworms are also transmitted from person to person, but in this case the full grown organism can plainly be seen by the naked eye. Since we know how these diseases are transmitted, it is perfectly possible, when people aid the doctors, to prevent their spread.

Pursued. He was on the sidewalk in his make-believe automobile, and he was racing the street car. Of course the street car won, but he put up a good fight, anyhow. His automobile was a shiny red affair that he pedaled with his feet; he was all of five years old. Tied to the rear of his racer, some clanging thing jangled along at the end of a long, stout piece of string. As he pedaled he turned his head once in a while, and gazed back at the trailer, an expression of fear on his face.

When his little, fat legs stopped their furious pumping and the machine came to a halt, it was to be seen that the banging, noisy thing tied to the rear was a large dustpan.

"And what's the dustpan for?" he asked him. "That?" He turned his head and gave it a look; when he saw that it lay at a safe distance his face assumed a rested, peaceful expression. "That," he explained, "is the motor-cop."

LIBERATI'S BAND AND CONCERT COMPANY AT THE BLUE GRASS FAIR



THERE will be no lack of music at the fair this year. In Liberati's band, famous for two decades, one of the strongest drawing cards of the Blue Grass Fair, at Lexington, Aug. 11-16, is represented. The famous leader, together with his band of fifty trained musicians, will occupy a space especially prepared for him in front of the grand stand, and render programs which are faultless from an artistic standpoint. Classical and popular selections will be interspersed by individual "Fair" music, and should crowd the spacious stand and grounds at every concert.

Under ordinary circumstances, the price of admission has so little to do with an artistic achievement that it is

is cheapening that effort to mention the fee. Now and then exceptions are so noticeable that a departure from this rule is inevitable, and such will be the case at the Blue Grass Fair, with the Liberati's band and concert singers. If the insatiable American love of a bargain holds good the grounds will be packed daily. There have been bands and concerts, but never before in the past has there been so much that is genuinely worth while offered as Liberati will present, and at the ridiculously low scale of prices that prevails for his engagement. It is a bargain offering, indeed, of music played, sung and rendered in various forms of individual and collective styles by the artists under the

direction of the distinguished Italian virtuoso, who is not one whit niggardly himself in the sprinkling of his inimitable cornet solos, through his splendidly varied program.

Liberati is the same debonair director and virtuoso. His cornet is to the wind instruments what the perfect throats of his people are to the art of vocalization. The tone quality and the feeling are the hope and despair of less fortunate than these inspired children of sunny Italy. Band music has individuality when Liberati is on the stand and a cornet is no longer a mere twist of brass and keys in his hands. They are means to an end, and that end is in the realm of harmony and wonderful execution.

HEALTH HINT FOR TODAY.

How to Resist a Cold. One way to overcome chilly sensations of the spine and back on the least change of temperature is to put your back up, so to speak, to contract the muscles of the back.

If you are getting chilly about the back of the neck stiffen the neck and set the muscles to work. When you are sitting still and find yourself getting chilly set the muscles to work and you will soon get over it. If you do not start your muscles going you will soon find them going of their own accord. You will begin to shiver—an involuntary action of the muscles. If you will set your muscles at work before that shivering comes you will be able to prevent it.

Contract your hands, your legs, the muscles of your back, raise up your chest, stiffen your neck, then turn it vigorously, slowly, from side to side or bend it backward and forward. This will keep you from taking cold. One need never take cold when sitting still. You can make your muscles work just as hard when sitting down as when walking about, and it may be more convenient.

He Was a Fighting Man.

In a cemetery at Waterford, Erie county, Pennsylvania, is a stone with an interesting epitaph. The stone has lain flat on the ground and was broken in pieces, but the D. A. R. had it patched up and placed on a concrete base, where it is now an object of great interest to visitors. The inscription reads: "Michael Hare. Born in Armagh county, Ireland, June 10, 1727. Was in the French war and at Braddock's defeat. Served through the Revolutionary war. Was with St. Clair and was scalped at his defeat by the Indians. Died May 3, 1843, aged 115 years, eight months and 23 days. Elizabeth, his wife, died April 10, 1843, aged ninety years."

Faith Ill-Defined.

Discussing the lamentable fact that, according to the last census, half the American people never go to church, Canon Hughes Scott said at a dinner in Denver:

"The trouble is, perhaps, that Americans have wrong idea about the church. They think the church wants them to believe a lot of outworn dogma. That is not true."

"Yes, the trouble is that the people define faith as the little girl defined it in school. 'Faith,' the little girl said, 'is believing what you know isn't true.'"

MEDICINE!

Most of us place all together too much faith in medicine. Of all the hundreds of known diseases, very few can, in every instance, be cured by any single kind of medicine. Sometimes one person, suffering with a given disease, will not be affected, or may even be harmed by a medicine which has been given with good effects to another person. Most diseases are the result of self-indulgence, or carelessness, or ignorance, and nearly all of the sure cures, where cures are possible, are provided by nature. This is especially true in the case of consumption. There are some few cases that are benefited by medicine, but no medicine can yield a cure, or even a considerable improvement, unless it co-operates with the forces of nature. There are quantities of medicine sold in the stores and advertised in every conceivable way, as cures for tuberculosis. Most of them actually injure the person who takes them; because most of them contain opiates or other harmful drugs. Every one of these "consumption cures" is planned simply to enrich the manufacturer at the expense of the most helpless people in the world. If your doctor is unable to give you medicine to cure you, don't think you can pass the druggist \$5.00 or \$5.00, and cure yourself. Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission.



GOOD COUNTRY ROADS

Narrow-Tired Wagon Is Most Destructive Agent.

Highways Also Have Been Ruined by Wrong Method of Working—Different System of Supervision Is Advocated.

Good country roads are ruined in many ways, some of which must be laid at the doors of the officials in charge, and some we can only hold the farmers themselves responsible for. Good roads are ruined by weather, water and wanton neglect. Man is the chief destructive agent and we must pay some attention to him and his ways, says the Western Farmer.

Any good dirt road can be ruined in a short time by hauling heavy loads over it in narrow tired wagons. The common one and three-fourth-inch tire does more harm to country roads than any other destructive agent. We wonder why the farmers will continue buying these wheels when a broad tire—say four-inch—will make rather than destroy good roads. The broad tired wagon pulls easier and that should be sufficient reason why the change should be made.

It seems a waste of money to make a dirt road hard and smooth, dragged at the proper time and all that, and then have a lot of men haul big loads of grain, hay, wood or what not over it just after a rain and their narrow tires cutting away in. Of course they all keep in the one track so each succeeding tire cuts a little deeper. If another rain comes before the rut is dragged full then the whole road goes to pieces. There should be a tax or some legal penalty against the narrow tired wagon. We are not pleading for low wheels, though we believe in them, too, but we do urge every one to buy wide tires. The old wheels can be made over and wide tires put on at a slight cost.

Roads have been ruined by the mile by the wrong method of working. The old system of working out the road tax under a supervisor or road boss is wrong. It never yet has made a good stretch of road. It never will. The practice of tearing up the road in the fall after harvest—because that's the only time he can get farmers to work—plowing the sodded sides up and scalping the whole conglomeration of sods, stones and clods into the middle of the road is the worst system that ever can be practiced. The season is wrong, the system is wrong and the road is bad all winter and next spring.

Who has not seen brush piled in soft places, gravel dumped in mud holes, and even sand put in chuck holes by these road bosses? It's a sure way to make a bad road worse. Who has not seen dense groves of tall willows pile the road full of snow which made a mud hole exist there for weeks after the rest of the road was dry? What is the remedy? A different system of road supervision. Remove the office from politics, get men who have studied or will study road building and keep them as long as they are efficient. Pay road tax in cash and let this skilled road boss hire his men. He should keep the same men all the time. They become more efficient all the time.

FOR MORE IMPROVED ROADS

Much Valuable Assistance Rendered by Office of Public Roads—Perishable Products Wasted.

Many of the model highway laws in various states have been prepared under the advice of the road experts of the department of agriculture, and all the data and statistics of the office of public roads are at the disposal of the legislatures.

In the last bulletin of the office of public roads it was stated that at the close of 1909, 8.66 per cent of the roads in the United States were improved. This represents a gain in the total road mileage improved for the five-year period, 1904-1909, of 1.52 per cent, or, in other words, the percentage of improved roads has increased during this period from 7.14 to 8.66 per cent.

In the three years that have elapsed since then, it is roughly estimated that the percentage of improved roads has gone well beyond 9 per cent, and possibly close to 10 per cent. It is estimated that if 20 per cent of the public highways were improved—each highway being selected and improved with a view to the proportionate traffic upon it—a high degree of efficiency in highway transportation would be reached. It is figured that millions of dollars would be saved annually in the transportation of crops, the wear and tear on horses and vehicles, and in the minimizing of the waste in truck farming. Where roads are bad, the farmers frequently find it impossible to get their products to the shipping points and thus perishable products are wasted, perceptibly increasing the cost of living.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Representative

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of H. Clay Baldwin of Douth, Jackson County, Ky., for Representative of the 11st Legislative District, composed of Clay, Jackson and Owsley Counties, subject to the action of all voters at the Republican Primary to be held Aug. 2nd, 1913.

For Assessor of Jackson County

We are authorized to announce James Hamilton of Tyner as a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican Party at the coming primary to be held on the 2nd day of August 1913.

JACKSON COUNTY

Greenhall, Ky., July 25, 1913.

Mr. John Napier, who lived in Clay County, was killed by the train near Falmouth, Ky., July 15, 1913. His remains were laid to rest by his first wife, in the home cemetery on Little Goose Creek in Clay County. He has been a faithful member of the Baptist church for many years. He leaves a wife and twelve children and a host of friends and relatives to mourn his loss. He was born February 27, 1857. He was a good honest citizen and liked by all who knew him.

Carico, July 28.—There was preaching at Old Union church last week by Bro. Whitaker and Bro. Marshall. John Sumers went to Winchester to have some repairs made on his saw mill. Scott Tussey killed a large rattlesnake last week. Oscar Smith and sister, Margaret, were visiting relatives at this place Saturday and Sunday. Ace Faubus is back from Oklahoma on a visit to see his son, Wm. Faubus. He reports dry weather there. The son of Isaac Sumers is very poorly now. The school is not going on at present on account of the teacher being a candidate for magistrate. Pleasant Evans was in this County buying cattle last week. Quite a lot of the boys have gone to Hamilton, O., recently. Wess Angel is improving slowly at present. Mr. Orbin Smith is in poor health at present. The dry weather in these parts is doing considerable damage to the crops.

Nathanon, July 26.—A ten days singing began at this place today under the management of J. A. Hunter. Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Abner a boy. His name is John Green. Candidates are numerous in this vicinity. Several spoke at this place, Wednesday, and Thursday. Church services were held at this place last Saturday and Sunday. Funeral services will be held next Sunday. Robert Thomas and Eli Caudill, Lucy and Orgie Caudill from Leslie County but formerly of this place, accompanied by their cousins are visiting relatives here.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Gauley, July 26.—Crops are looking bad in this part of the County. Miss Lizzie McQueen and Miss Cora Mullins of Cruise visited Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Barnett, Saturday night and Sunday. Charley Mullins is very low with fever. Rollie French got his arm broke, Monday, while working in the quarry at Mullins. Bill Bullock has just got up after a relapse of typhoid fever. Edgar McDaniel of East Bernstadt is visiting his grandfather, J. C. Bullock, at this place. Mrs. Lydia Howard has returned to her home at Pineville after

a four weeks visit with relatives here.

W. H. Morris bought a pair of mules of Fred Mullins for \$300. James Morris got hurt with a ballast car at the quarry recently. Henry Baker and Bennet Mullins went to Hamilton, O., Sunday, and returned Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bullock are visiting in Lexington this week. Ed Robinson sold a cow to Harvie Alcorn for \$65. Clabern Allen of Cooksburg and Miss Margaret Bond of this place were married July 17th. Jackson Vaughn and Miss Mary Smith married last week. Floyd Bond is very low with typhoid fever. Lulie, the little girl of Rev. H. L. Ponder, is sick with typhoid fever.

Rockford, July 28.—Mary Vaughn of near Boone, who has been sick for some time is no better. The wife and little child of Mr. Meadows of near Wildie were buried in the same coffin in the Scaffold Cane cemetery which was witnessed by a very large crowd. M. Cryder, of Conway is teaching a singing school at Scaffold Cane with a large attendance. There were services held at the Union church Sunday, the 27th by Bro. Hudson and others of Berea. Rev. G. E. Childress of Johnetta is in this vicinity on business, also to fill his regular appointment at Macedonia. Frank Croucher, who has been sick for some time is recovering. What we lack in one thing is made up with another for we are blessed with about 70 candidates in Rockcastle County and they are the friendliest people on earth. J. M. Bullen and boys have sold eight hundred bushels of wheat to the Richmond mill. Hogs are scarce and prices high. Corn scarce with a poor crop following. Rev. E. H. Brookshire of Berea, pastor of Scaffold Cane Baptist church died, Friday, July 25th. Bro. Brookshire was a Christian man and liked by all who knew him. It is expected the Deacons and others will meet and arrange to get some one to fill out his time the remainder of this year. We all have sympathy for the wife of Bro. Brookshire. J. S. Waddle while sawing shingles for J. W. Todd was taken very ill and brought home by R. J. Abney of Clear Creek. Our school is progressing nicely with Miss Annie Bogie of Richmond, Ky., as teacher.

Boone, July 28.—Mrs. Carol Martin, who has been quite sick is recovering. Mrs. Lucy Northern is on the sick list this week. Mrs. J. H. Lambert returned home after a visit with friends and relatives near Nina. Rev. Allen failed to fill his regular appointment near Boone, Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Byrd were visiting the home of J. Levett on Sunday. Rice Lamb of Dreyfus was in Boone one day last week. Lydia Levett was visiting home folks here, Sunday. Mrs. Nora Wren and Miss Sinda Levett were Berea visitors one day last week. Mr. and Mrs. Winn of Conway were in Boone, Sunday. A. D. Levett and Squire Lambert made a business trip to Mt. Vernon, Monday. R. B. Cornelison died at the home of his mother, July 14th, after a lingering illness. He leaves a mother and one brother to mourn his loss. Marion Poynter is visiting home folks at present. Dave Grant of Berea was in Boone, Sunday. Mrs. Vaughn is sick at this writing.

Disputanta, July 26.—The corn crops are needing rain. Bale McQueen will move his saw mill to Big Hill, soon. Mrs. T. Pennington is worse again. Dr. Botkin was called to

see her, Monday. Frank Croucher is slowly recovering from an attack of typhoid. H. C. Thomas and little son, Oscar, of Laurel County were visiting relatives here last week. Fred Shearer has returned from Hamilton. Chester Thomas found a bee tree this week. George Payne is repairing his dwelling house. Jake Ramey is having lumber sawed to build a house. Our school is progressing nicely with Miss Dinkie Lake as teacher. With something like 100 candidates the voters are getting very much worried.

Climax, July 27.—Showery weather this morning. Everything looking well but we need rain. We had a hail storm on the 19th which did much damage to corn and other crops. Mrs. Jesse Muters and ten months old baby died, Friday night, at their home on Clear Creek and were laid to rest in Scaffold Cane burying place, Friday evening. Husband and four children to mourn her loss. Mrs. R. J. Gillen and six children of Silver Creek are visiting at Climax and are the guests of Mrs. Sarah L. Rector. Miss Florence Clark returned home yesterday from an extended visit with friends at Kirksville. Mr. Grant York was at Berea yesterday on business. Isaac Rector returned from Jackson County yesterday where he has been doing some carpenter work for George Gatliff. Monday is County Court day at Mt. Vernon. Bud Clark left for Winchester a few days ago to work on the new railroad. S. L. Rose and family are planning to go to Hamilton, O., to make their home. Burt Rigby left for Hazard, Perry County, a few days ago expecting to work with Stephens and Elkins at their saw mill.

CLAY COUNTY

Burning Springs, July 25.—Our school opened the 17th with Mr. Roy House, principal, Mr. F. Whites intermediate and Miss Haagen in charge of the primary. Mr. House is a graduate of the Fourth Year course of the Normal Department of Berea College, and is having remarkable success thus far. W. H. Carmack sold his home to Elbert Hubbard for \$375 dollars. Mr. Carmack has gone to Hamilton, O. Mr. Hubbard and his wife have charge of the exchange. Thos. Cope employed by the Champion Paper mill of Hamilton, O., is spending his vacation with his family. The extreme drouth has made the water in our creek and wells low. Crops and gardens are drying up. The firm owning the threshing machine has begun their work. The oats and wheat have been a poor crop this season. Mrs. T. C. Daniels has had a well drilled by Messrs. Jewell and Downing. They secured a good flow of cool water. J. H. Thompson proprietor of the Nelson Hotel of East Bernstadt, is visiting his parents of this place. Mrs. Geo. McCreary purchased a good saddle mare from Mr. Estridge for one hundred and sixty dollars. Miss Bessie Jones has returned from a very delightful visit with friends in London. Mrs. Malin Standafer is with her daughter, Mrs. H. McCreary of Berea who is very sick. Miss Malver Rawlings returned from Berea, Tuesday.

BETTERING COUNTRY LIFE

Continued from First Page
afforded by cities, new lands, new occupations, they had gone from the soil and fireside to factory and shop, counter and office, or it may be to one of the "professions" but, whatever it had been, they spent their lives with the army of the unknown.

And who were these "unknowns"? Largely the best sons and daughters of the farm. They were the ones with unusual ability or an excess of ambition who were told too often by teachers, preachers, and parent, that they had too good heads to stay upon the farm.

In this way our country neighborhoods are being drained, year after year, generation after generation, while abused soil, neglected homes, unsupported schools, churches, and roads, are the result. All of the children of rural homes, of course, should not remain on the farms, but the most capable, the most energetic should stay, for there is no place where keener minds and more aggressive personalities are needed. The world must have its Lincolns, of course, from the farm, for the farm, too, must have its men and women cast in the Lincoln mold to preserve the standards of country life.

Not only Larue County, but every County in Kentucky and the United States is suffering from having the best young people taken away from the farm. Our fathers followed the old-time method of destructive Agriculture which only required that one "plow and sow and reap and mow," there being more land waiting when a field was worn out, but today the farmer who would succeed in a manner that will satisfy the capable and ambitious boys must be of the constructive kind, one who is able to take the worn out land and restore it to a condition of profit.

Instead of making doctors, lawyers, ministers and business men out of our brightest boys, and allowing them

to leave the country neighborhoods and take our finest girls with them, we must teach them that the truest success comes from building a fine character and establishing a model home, from which children of pure strong, and energetic life may go out to enrich the next generation and uplift society.

Chas. D. Lewis.

WEST AFRICA

Continued from First Page

Fulani. There were over 50 in the class and it was a privilege to be with them every morning for two months. I gave them a course in the life of Christ; one on the preparation of their discourses and another on the special problems arising from the introduction of Christianity into a pagan field. In addition they were supplied with mimeograph copies of Romans; I Corinthians, and James with exposition of the same as far as I was able to give it in the limited time. I wish more workers could have the inspiration for their work which comes to us as we see the appreciation with which our efforts are received. With only the Gospel and Acts and sheets of Sabbath school lessons from the Old Testament, they were hungry for something more and I could present the Word more fully to these young men than I could to an ordinary audience. The young men came with the practical purpose of getting material to help them in their year's work. I tried to meet this need and to make them also an inspirational help as well. The class is to them a necessary and almost an only means of instruction for their work. It is also a means of quickening and inspiration. It is to them what the summer Bible conferences are to many at home.

While I was teaching the men Mrs. Dager was meeting each day with their wives. Her work was planned to help the women in their work for the women in the villages. They were urged to co-operate more fully in their husband's work and give practical suggestions to help them in the work. About 25 of the wives were present during the sessions of the class.

Thursday after communion we started for Endenge. We travelled 350 miles on the round trip and were a little over a month away from the station. Here also we held a first communion service. This district is not so populous as about Fulani, but we have a constituency here which must be shepherded. The pertinent question of right and wrong and the simple faith and evangelistic zeal are a great encouragement to us. There is a winsomeness about these people who only so recently knew nothing at all about the Gospel that is refreshing.

But there is another side to it. We were depressed by the sickness met with everywhere. We had some medicines with us. They were eagerly sought and paid for. I had a pair of forceps and extracted some teeth. It was not painless dentistry but it certainly was less painful than knocking them out with a club as the natives do. A number asked me to put in brass teeth for them. Sometimes when I answered that it was beyond my power to do so they would without hesitation tell me I was a liar because my wife was supplied with them and if I could supply her I ought to do the same for them.

We traveled in the rainy season but were greatly favored in going, not to be hindered at all in travel by the rains but the return was different. One of the flood periods came on and there were twelve bridges washed out and we had difficulty in getting over several of them.

From now on till Mission meeting we will be at Elat as Mr. and Mrs. Neal are at Fulani and Mr. Johnston is leaving in a few days for his furlough. The work continues to grow. We certainly need your continued support in prayer.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. M. Dager.

MADISON COUNTY CANDIDATES

The following is a list of the candidates who have qualified for office under the Acts of 1912 and the order in which their names will appear on the Official Primary Ballot at the election to be held August 2, 1913.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Representative in the General Assembly

Green Clay.
A. D. Miller.
John F. White.

County Judge

H. C. Rice.
W. R. Shackelford.

County Attorney

R. H. Crooke.
S. A. D. Jones.
O. P. Jackson.
T. H. Collins.

County Court Clerk

Larue House.
James B. Walker.
R. B. Terrill.

Sheriff

Elmer Deatherage.
N. B. Jones.

Every Thing in Our Tin Shop Must Be Sold by Aug. 30th

Two barrels of good Roofing Paint: black, 40 cts.; red, 85 cts; regular price, 50 cts. and \$1.00.

Cast Iron Ranges, six eyes, 1/4 off.

Cast Iron Cook Stoves, four eyes, 1/4 off.

Graveled Roofing, sold at \$2.75, special price, \$1.75.

We will cut on Paper Roofing 5 cts. every week until sold.

We must dispose of these things because of need of space:

Galvanized Troughs, Rain-water Filters, Chimney Tops, Stove-pipe, Steel and Tin Roofing.

Berea School of Roofing

HENRY LENGFELLNER, Manager

Phone 7 or 187 Tinshop on Jackson Street, Berea, Ky.

H. H. Colyer.
Van B. Benton.
J. S. Collins.

Jailer

Clyde W. Rayburn.
G. W. Dearing.
A. J. Willoughby.
Morgan Taylor.
R. A. Barlow.
W. Joe Wagers.

Assessor

Rufus Jenkins.
P. S. Whitlock.
W. F. Jarman.
George Noland.

Superintendent of Common Schools

Harvey H. Brock.
W. S. Brock.
B. F. Edwards.

Coroner

Sidney Winkler.

Surveyor

Joe S. Boggs.

Justice of Peace.

First District

Jno. C. Chenault.

Second District

Wearren Kennedy.

Third District

D. J. Williams.

Fourth District

Jacob Hackett.

Fifth District

Chas. B. Jones.

Seventh District

Joe T. Long.

Eighth District

John W. Duncan.

Ninth District

Joe Long, Jr.

Tenth District

J. A. Young.

Constable

First District.

L. M. Scrivner.

J. D. Christopher.

W. F. Ferrill.

Third District

P. A. Tate.

Fifth District

Wesley Rose.

Seventh District

W. M. Rhodus.

Eighth District

Jas. Taylor.

Thos. Dargavell.

W. T. Curtsinger.

Terry S. Perkins.

Mayor City of Richmond

Samuel Rice.

Police Judge.

J. D. Dykes.

Jno. Noland.

W. L. Leeds.

City Attorney.

Murray Smith.

D. M. Chenault.

Chief of Police

Jesse Dykes.

David F. Powers.

REPUBLICAN TICKET

Representative in the General Assembly—German D. Holliday.

County Court Clerk—G. B. Moores.

Sheriff—A. C. Bengel.

Assessor—M. M. Broughton.

Justice of Peace

5th District—Luther Todd.

6th District—A. P. Ramsey.

T. J. Hazelwood.

7th District—Squire T. Sanders.

8th District—Wm. H. Burges.

Constable

5th District—M. A. Logsdon.

8th District—Sam Sanders.

CITY OF BEREA

For Mayor—J. L. Gay.

Police Judge—Andrew Isaacs.

PROGRESSIVE TICKET

For Sheriff—E. S. Baker.

Justice of Peace

5th District—James Lunsford.

8th District—Fred Sanders.

Constable

5th District—William Lear.

CITY OF BEREA

For Mayor—J. W. Stephens.

Police Judge—J. J. Brannaman.

Attest:

R. B. TERRILL,

C. M. C. C.

TOURISTS KILLED

CARS OVERTURNED ON SWITZERLAND TRAIL—TWO KILLED, SCORE INJURED.

The Train, Being Too Long for the Wye Turn, Causes Rear Coach To Jump the Track.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Boulder, Col.—On the Switzerland trail, a lonesome road leading from this city up into the mountains, four coaches on a Rio Grande, Boulder & Western railroad train were overturned. Two persons were killed and 27 others were injured, several fatally. The cars were filled with tourists, many of whom were from Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia. The bodies of the dead have not been identified. Four passenger coaches, carrying 125 tourists, including 75 members of the faculty and student body of the University of Colorado, returning from a three-day hike to the summit of Arapahoe peak, were tipped over. The train was too long for the Wye turn and the back trucks of the rear coach went off the track. In an effort to pull it back on the rails the car tripped over and its weight tripped over three other coaches in front of it. Passengers on the south side of the coaches were hurled upon those on the north side, on which the coaches fell. Broken glass from the windows caused most of the injuries.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 69¢ 69 1/2 c. No. 3 white 68 1/2 c. No. 4 white 67 c. No. 2 yellow 66 1/2 c. No. 3 yellow 65 1/2 c. No. 4 yellow 64 1/2 c. No. 2 mixed 66 1/2 c. No. 3 mixed 65 1/2 c. No. 4 mixed 64 1/2 c. White ear 68 c. No. 2 yellow ear 70 c. No. 3 mixed 68 c. No. 4 mixed 67 c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$19.20, standard timothy \$18.50, No. 2 timothy \$17.50, No. 3 timothy \$16.16, No. 1 clover mixed \$16.17, No. 2 clover mixed \$13.15, No. 1 clover \$10.12, No. 2 clover \$8.10.

Oats—No. 2 white 43¢ 43 1/2 c, standard white 42 1/2 c. No. 3 white 40 1/2 c. No. 4 white 39 1/2 c. No. 2 mixed 39 1/2 c. No. 3 mixed 39 c. No. 4 mixed 38 1/2 c.

Rye—No. 2 62¢ 64 c. No. 3 60¢ 62 c. No. 4 50¢ 60 c.

Wheat—No. 1 red winter 89 c. No. 2 red 87 c. No. 3 red 84 c. No. 4 red 65 c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 18 1/2 c, firsts 16 c, ordinary firsts 14 c, seconds 10 c.

Poultry—Springers, 2 lbs and over, 20 c; under 2 lbs, 18 c; old roosters, 10 c; hens, over 4 lbs, 15 c; light, 4 lbs and under, 15 c; ducks, under 3 lbs, 10 c; 3 lbs and over, 12 c; turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 18 c; old toms, 18 c; young, 18 c.

Cattle—Shippers \$7.25 c. choice to extra \$8.10 c. 50; butcher steers, extra \$7.75 c. 8; good to choice \$6.75 c. 7.65, common to fair \$5.25 c. 6.50; heifers, extra \$7.35 c. 7.50, good to choice \$6.25 c. 7.25, common to fair \$5 c. 6; cows, extra \$6.25 c. 6.50, good to choice \$5.50 c. 6.25, common to fair \$4 c. 5.50, canners \$3 c. 4.

Bulls—Bologna \$5.50 c. 6, extra \$6.15 c. 6.25, fat bulls \$6 c. 6.50.

Calves—Extra \$10.25, fair to good \$8.50 c. 10, common and large \$5.50 c. 9.75.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$9.40 c. 4.55, good to choice packers and butchers \$9.45 c. 9.50, mixed packers \$9.40 c. 9.50, stags \$5.25 c. 7.75, common to choice heavy fat sows \$6.25 c. 8.75, extra \$8.85 c. 8.90, light shippers \$9.55 c. 9.60, medium, 160 to 180 lbs \$9.50 c. 9.55, pig 100 lbs and less, \$7.50 c. 9.50.

Sheep—Extra light \$4.25, good to choice \$3.85 c. 4.15, common to fair \$2.50 c. 3.75, heavy sheep \$3.25 c. 3.75.

Lambs—Extra \$7.85, good to choice \$7.25 c. 7.75, common to fair \$5 c. 7, culls \$3.50 c. 4, yearlings \$3.50 c. 5.50, stock (wethers \$3.50 c. 4.25, extra \$4.35 c. 4.50).

Better Try It

Did you ever get nervous prostration from trying